Maine Farmer.

RICULTURE. MECHANIC ARTS. LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

Vol. XLII. Augusta, Maine, Saturday Morning, May 2, 1874. No. 22.

Maine Farmer.

HOMAN & BADGER, Publishers.

S. L. BOARDMAN, Agricultural Editor.

Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man.

The State College at Orono.

A meeting of the Trustees of the State College was held last week, at which a general consultation was had in regard to the operations of the Institution in its various departments during the present season. The members of the faculty were present and gave suggestions in regard to the needs of their several departments, that they might be more efficiently equipped for the work required of them—and between the faculty and Board of Managers there was the fullest spirit of unity and cordiality.

It will be remembered that the last Legislature, appropriated the sum of $12,500 for the College; being $7,500 less than the Trustees asked for, as absolutely necessary to put it on a good basis, carry it well along through the year, and make provision for its future usefulness. Contrary also to all previous resolves of the kind, the Legislature especially indicated, in the resolve making the appropriation, for what the amount should be expended, and in what sums; therefore strictly controling the Trustees, and taking from them the real and direct management of the Institution. This we presume was not the intention of the Agricultural Committee nor of the Legislature—but it has we understand been a question with the Trustees, whether in the expenditures of the present year, they should strictly follow out the precise letter of the resolve, or divert the appropriation from the channels indicated in other directions, the needs of which seem to be most pressing. The resolve as passed indicates the specific objects for which the appropriation was made, viz.: For apparatus $2,000; for improvements on the farm and college grounds $2,000; for instruction $4,000; for completing the barn and providing covering for water $2,000; for library $100; for furniture for students $500; for thoroughbred stock $1400; for repairing the cistern in the laboratory and for chemical apparatus $500. Now these several items are named with so much precision, the sums stated being given in connection with each item—that it would seem the Trustees are held by the very wording of the resolve to carry it out in accordance with its import. But this being done, some departments must suffer, some objects which it is very necessary should be carried out cannot be touched, and other matters of pressing importance to the Institution must be wholly neglected—because there is no appropriation to meet imperative current running expenses, which all know who have had anything to do with similar institutions, form no inconsiderable sum in the general expenses of the same. But we believe the Trustees would be justified in diverting or changing the sums appropriated, provided there was any opportunity to do so—from one object specified to another object, specified or not specified, if in their judgment the good of the institution demanded it. Are not the Trustees, who have had the oversight of the College for years, who are familiar with its wants, its needs and its future demands, who know something of the expenses and the details necessary to employ and feed a hundred students—supposed to know better the line of expenditure which will best build up the College and best carry out its objects; than a committee of gentlemen, however learned or practical they may be, who visit the farm for a few hours when the ground is covered with snow, when the students are absent on the long vacation and when the professors are not on duty? And who will the people of the State trust with the management of this College, the Legislature, or the Trustees? And if the Trustees, will they not say to them: "Expend this appropriation as much in accordance with the letter of the resolve as possible, as much in accordance with its spirit as possible, but use your own judgment." The Institution must not suffer, and the gentlemen who have only its success and future welfare at heart, must be allowed to manage it in accordance with their experience and judgment; being ready at all times to give to the people through their constituents, the Legislature, an account of their stewardship, relying upon the farmers of the State and the people at large, for their approval or censure. This view of the matter,—which we feel sure all good citizens will regard as just and right, is the view we take of it; it is this basis that we trust the operations of the year will be entered and carried out, upon and we believe the Trustees will be justified by their actions in this direction, under the appropriation. It is true the specifications of the resolve embody with much correctness the real lines of expenditure for the year—the Committee on Agriculture conferring with the Trustees in making up this schedule, but the amounts are in some cases inadequate to the pressing needs. This is especially true of the sum appropriated for improvements on the College Farm, and some other objects; but had a small amount been allowed for contingent expenses—those of a nature which are constantly occuring, and which now, there is no means of providing for—the Trustees would not feel so cramped, nor would the institution suffer as it must if these remain unprovided for. How to properly carry on the College this year and not incur additional expense beyond the sums named in the resolve, is an important question.

Maine Two-Thirty Horses.

We publish in another column a list of those horses, bred in Maine, which have a record of 2:30 or better, with the name of the sire, where known, the place where the record was attained and the date of the performance. This list has been furnished us by Mr. J. W. Thompson of Canton, the gentleman who is compiling the "History of Maine Horses," and it will be of great value to all horsemen and breeders. The column of sires was furnished by Gen. W. S. Tilton—whose interest and whose accurate knowledge upon this subject are well known—although we presume this list as it is to appear in Mr. Thompson's book, will supply this information, and possibly that of the dams, so far as correctly ascertained. Gen. Tilton chanced to be in our office the day this list was received, and in showing it to him, he at once offered to supply this column of information, which we were very glad to have him do. It will be seen that of this list of 2:30 horses, three were got by Gen. Knox, two by Winthrop Morrill, two by Old Drew and two by the Crawford horse. Gen. Tilton's note accompanying his list, will be read with interest.

"Strippings."

A "Young Farmer" desires further particulars in regard to the reason why "strippings," or the milk last drawn from the udder, is richer than that first drawn, and refers to our note in the FARMER of March 14th in reply to the enquiry of a correspondent. The reason why the strippings are richer than that first drawn, is because the cream being lighter than milk, the denser or heavier portion of the milk settles into the lower milk organs of the udder, while the lighter portion, rich in butter, rises above it and forms what is generally known as "strippings." In a private letter to us upon this subject, Hon. Harris Lewis of Herkimer County, New York, the celebrated dairyman, writes as follows:—"I have found in the last pint of milk, as high as 30 per cent. of cream and only 9½ per cent. in the first pint drawn from the same cow. I have supposed that the reason for this great variation was that, as soon as the milk commenced to descend into the milk organs of the cow, of which the udder is the largest, that the cream being the lighter portion, would rise the same as in any other position, and at the temperature of blood heat, much faster than at a lower temperature. This is however only a supposition of mine, and may not be correct. I have never made very many tests with the strippings, but will, before long if you desire it, and report the results."

We cannot urge with too much importance the necessity of patience and persistency in milking—especially in "stripping;" as a reasonable amount of time spent in this operation, is certainly well spent. Farm hands are often impatient to finish milking, and leave the cow too soon—they should be cautioned in this respect, as if the cow is not milked until all the "strippings" are drawn, she is liable to dry up, and a heavy loss is also occasioned from the rich milk left in the udder. Willard says a careless milker will waste more than his wages, by this practice, unless he is properly cautioned and taught to continue the operation until the last drop is obtained. We shall await with much interest the results of Mr. Lewis' proposed experiment.

Lively Talk at a Farmers' Club.

The farmers of Penobscot county indulged in a little lively talk at the recent meeting of the county Farmers' Club, held at Glenburn a week or two since. From a quarter which was not unexpected to those acquainted with the movers of the same, much opposition was hurled at the Agricultural College and the State Board of Agriculture, the college being classed as "another public teat for politicians to suck," and as a place where "the sons of favored politicians might receive a free education:"—and the Board as instituted to give "a fat job of printing" to some friend of the party, the farmers never reading ten pages of the same. In reply to such talk as this, W. E. Gibbs, Esq., of Glenburn—who did good service for the College in his labors on the Agricultural Committee of the last Legislature—made a very candid and at the same time a very forcible reply, saying he knew the reports of the Board were never so eagerly sought and so much read, and he believed no tax paid was of so much benefit to the farmers at large as that paid for the support of the College. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Wilson of Glenburn, and Messrs. H. Luce, R. H. Hunt and O. M. Shaw of Bangor, spoke in favor of well supporting of the College. The next meeting will be held this Friday evening—May 1st—at the Fuller school house, Bangor; subject:—"Is it advisable to continue our farming upon the small scale now practiced or to enlarge and increase our agricultural operations?"

Field Ornithology.

A work with this title, which embraces a manual of instruction for procuring, preparing and preserving birds, and a check list of North American birds, has just been published by the Naturalists' Agency, Salem, Mass. It is from the pen of Dr. Elliot Coues, U. S. A., who is well known as an authority upon the subjects treated, which will render the volume one of much value to all students of natural history, but especially to ornithologists. The first part of the work is as entertaining as a romance, and is one we have read with keen delight from beginning to end. The advice to collectors, and instructions to young naturalists, not only on the technical matters of their pursuit, but on such points as care of health, personal habits, how to make collections, how to study nature—are all timely and valuable, and will do much towards rendering the young student of nature careful, observing and successful. The check list will serve a good purpose in labeling a Cabinet.

Condition of the Grass Fields.

Fears are entertained by many farmers that the absence of snow in some localities during the month of April (with the ground bare and exposed) will have a tendency to bring a short crop of hay the coming season. We are informed that in many newly seeded fields the prospect is not encouraging, and that on land at all clayey the grass roots are badly thrown out. These, we admit are unfavorable indications—but we advise farmers not to be disheartened in consequence. The ground will settle together with the warm rains of May, and if the month be a wet one, it will yet insure us a good hay crop. Sow on grass seed in spots that look as if the roots are dead; and save the old hay of which there is yet a good deal left over in our State. Don't be in a hurry to sell it—and don't get discouraged.

Editorial Notes.

A continuation of "Junior's" interesting experience in the culture of the grape, will be given in the next impression of our paper.

At the great sale of Jersey stock belonging to Mr. Thomas Motley of West Roxbury, which took place on Thursday of last week, Samuel Guild, Esq., of this city, purchased a year old bull, fawn and black, which he has had named Auguster. Mr. Guild now has a herd of seven thoroughbred Jersey cows and heifers—having had the good fortune to have three heifer calves dropped this spring—and with this choice bull, has the foundation for a splendid family of this choice breed.

We have received from C. Butman, Esq., of Plymouth,—through the kindness of Mr. Deane Pray of this city—our annual present of a sample of his splendid Jersey butter, the product of a four year old cow now owned by Mr. Butman. This cow is now yielding 12 lbs. of butter per week—aside from the milk and cream used in a family of four persons—which is marketed at Bangor, and for which Mr. Butman receives 60 cts. per lb. or $7.20 per week. It is not many cows that are producing as well as that, at this season of the year. He will please accept our thanks for his kindly remembrance.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Boys Remaining on the Farm.

For months and years there has scarcely been a more fruitful theme among agricultural writers and speech-makers in New England, than the reluctance of farmers' boys to make farming their business, and their proneness to leave the old man to toil alone, in advanced and enfeebled age, with an amount of work to be done that used to employ a considerable force. Being myself in this precise condition, it may be supposed that I could write on this subject at least feelingly. Among all the causes assigned by those holding forth on this subject in explanation of this phenomenon, I have found nothing that has seemed to me to properly hit the case. The want of proper adornment about the house, the want of science and enlightened system in conducting the business, harshness toward the boys, a niggardly policy and want of proper treatment, refusal to grant proper relaxation and privilege &c., have all been urged. While it must be acknowledged that all these causes have existed, it is not true that they have excited in as great degree as formerly, when of a large family of boys, the most of them would become farmers, and always one, generally the youngest, would stay with the old folks and see them through life. Among all the speakers and writers on this subject, there is but one, as I conceive, that has hit the true cause and that is Rev. W. H. H. Murray, in his much mooted address.

He said the reason was to be found in the fact that there was not money enough to be made on the farm. This man hit the nail on the head. He came near spoiling it all by going into a kind of tirade against farmers, for not going into high-priced stock, and making money on it as others do. He should have reflected that every man cannot have his Abdallah. And few farmers are equal to the trick of paying forty thousand dollars for a cow. But the reason he assigned is the right one. Who does not know that we are living in a period of unparalled excitement for getting money? It pervades all classes of society, and even Government officers from the President down, show signs of being influenced by it in the management of Government affairs. A combination of circumstances just now prevents farming from being as profitable as most other pursuits. Comparatively, it is a dull, profitless employment, at least here among us. What wonder then that the ambitious minds of our young people are attracted away from us? With tearful regret, perhaps, they turn away, advising us to sell. Sell! how can we sell under these circumstances without a great sacrifice? And is it best to sell at a sacrifice? I think not. Better hold on, if the field grows up to weeds, and the pasture is lost in bushes. This property will yet be wanted, perhaps by the very children who are now leaving it with such bright visions of gold, or rather rags, before their eyes.

The present peculiar combination of circumstances is not destined always to continue. At least, such continuance is not to be expected for a long period. The existence of a high tariff, stimulating into unnatural activity certain branches of business, thereby enabling them to offer wages above the reach of the farmer, is not likely always to be tolerated. The abundant production of bread stuffs, beef and pork at the West, is liable to be checked at any time. The inflation of the currency may continue. But this, with its attendant speculating and swindling will kill itself. We have already had one small break-down. Small, let it be understood, the next will be greater, and the next greater still. So, counting on common probabilities, farming is likely to be good again, perhaps in a short time. In the meantime the virtue of patience comes in very properly to aid us in bearing our depression while it continues. But is there no way to help ourselves, can we not make farming pay better and so annihilate the disparity between the profits of our own and other occupations? We can improve our agriculture, but not in sufficient degree to counter-balance the influence of those adverse circumstances while they exist. "O yes you can," cry a dozen voices, "buy my blooded horses, and sell colts at a thousand dollars a piece; buy my pedigree cattle; buy my beautiful Bombastic hens, and sell eggs at a dollar a dozen and poultry at thirty cents a pound." In reply I would remark that I once heard a shrewd man say, that he could make a hundred dollars in a morning before breakfast, sitting by the wayside, holding a dog by a string, if people enough would come along and pay him twelve and a half cents apiece for a sight. Not that I would decry the improvement of our stock, but look out, "All is not gold that glitters."

And again, "A good thing may be too dearly bought." As an expression of my view of what is proper for farmers as well as others in the present state of affairs, apologizing for the call for so much space, let me close with an extract from an old school-book that I used to read fifty years ago: "One day after some hours passed in violent fluctuation of opinions, sleep insensibly seized him in his chair. He dreamed that he was ranging a desert country, in search of some one that might teach him to grow rich; and, as he stood on the top of a hill, shaded with cypress, in doubt whither to direct his steps, his father appeared on a sudden standng before him. "Ortogrul," said the old man, "I know thy perplexity; listen to thy father; turn thine eyes on the opposite mountain." Ortogrul looked and saw a torrent trembling down the rocks, roaring with the noise of thunder, and scattering its foam on the impending woods. "Now," said his father, "behold the valley that lies between the hills." Ortogrul looked and espied a little well, out of which issued a small rivulet. "Tell me now" said his father, "dost thou wish for sudden affluence that may pour upon thee like the mountain torrent; or for a slow and gradual increase, resembling the rill gliding from the well?" "Let me be quickly rich," said Ortogrul, "let the golden stream be quick and violent." "Look around thee," said his father, "once again." Ortogrul looked and perceived the channel of the torrent dry and dusty; but following the rivulet from the well, he traced it to a wide lake, which the supply, always constant, kept always full. He awoke and determined to grow rich by silent profit and persevering industry." ALBERT PEASE.

Grass Dale, Salem.

For the Maine Farmer.

Farmers as Politicians.

I notice an article with this heading in your issue of March 28th, written for the Woman's Department. It occurred to me that if the ladies have really taken hold of the rights of labor in good earnest, as they have of the cause of temperance, we may hope for reform that will really elevate, and give dignity to labor. Your correspondent speaks of the remarks of Hon. H. Belcher before the Maine Board of Agriculture, about farmers taking more interest in politics and legislation, and urges farmers to send more representatives to the Legislature. It is probably true that more than four-fifths of our voters are farmers and working men; and they could control legislation and reduce the expenses of Government at least one-half, if they had the power to do it. Sending more and better educated farmers to the Legislature, will not give this power. There is now in every Legislature a large predominance numerically, of farmers and working men; and yet an insignificant oligarchy in point of numbers, controls all our legislation; and if a law not to their liking is passed, they will get hold of and destroy it before it gets the signature of the Governor, if they can; and failing in this, will unite to keep out of the succeeding Legislature such persons as they judge likely to prevent its repeal, and if needful, the Supreme Court who heads this oligarchy will come to their aid.

I have said the farmers and working men of this country have no direct power to control legislation. They have indirect power, and politicians fear it; and they will sometimes retrace their steps when the press exposes their plundering schemes, as in the late salary grab. "Wherever the power of administering justice is lodged," says one of the most acute thinkers and clear writers of this age, "there is the power of the Government; if it is in the hands of the people, they are free; if not, the Government is a despotism and the people are slaves, no matter what its form." Considering the paramount importance of this subject to the working people of this country, I wish to place on record in the columns of the FARMER, some facts that cannot be gain-said, demonstrating that the power of administrating justice has been wrongfully and unconstitutionally wrenched from the people, and what was intended to be a kind and beneficient protection to their rights, has been reduced to a system of legalized robbery, thereby more than doubling the necessary expenses of Government.

It is recorded of Caligula the Roman tyrant that he published his laws by posting them so high the people could not read them, and then punished them for disobedience to them. Modern tyrants have made an improvement on Caligulaism in getting the laws out of the reach of the people, and then inducing them to pay high fees to have them climb and interpret them. Seldom are these interpretations correct, so the penalty of the law has to be suffered after lawyers get away the people's money. I propose Mr. Editor, with your consent, in another short article to show how and where this power has been taken from the people and to make some suggestions as to its recovery. I give my name in full, as I wish to be held strictly accountable for every fact I state.

Hampden. DAVID BROWN.

For the Maine Farmer.

That "Controlable Hive."

Questions for Miss Cotton.

In your issue of April 11th, I find an article purporting to be a description of Miss Lizzie E. Cotton's controlable bee hive. I am somewhat interested myself in honey raising and am satisfied that any one who makes an improvement in the management of that little honey gatherer, deserves the thanks of every lover of honey, that most delicious of all sweets; but in Miss Cotton's description, I fail to see anything that appears to me to be new. I do not understand by her description, how the bees are to be controled by merely constructing a movable comb-hive with boxes attached on the sides and top. Besides I do not see anything new in her construction as described. As Mr. H. Alley of Wenham, Mass., has for several years advertised what he calls the Bay State hive with movable combs and boxes attached on the top and sides, which appeared to be about the same construction. Mr. R. S. Torrey of Bangor, also exhibited in 1870 at Augusta, a movable comb hive, with boxes filled on top and sides which he calls United States hive; also, Mr. Hazen of Albany, N. Y., advertised the Eureka hive which has boxes attached on sides and top,—I cannot for the life of me see why Miss Cotton's hive, constructed the same, can be any more of a controlable hive than theirs are. To use her words for it, I quote from her article: "That I have succeeded in accomplishing the object sought, I have abundant proof. If natural swarming can be successfully and with certainty controled or prevented with safety to the bees and to the operator, without molesting the bees during the honey season, then every enlightened bee-keeper will admit that this must work a complete revolution in the management of bees."

Now perhaps I do not exactly understand her. She states in her article that she attached 31 boxes for surplus honey, holding four pounds each, but does not give the size or form of the hive. And how in the world she can control swarming in that kind of a hive is more than I can tell. Perhaps she can explain, but I must admit that I fail to see the point; and with her permission I should be pleased to ask a few questions: What is to be done to your hive after hiving the bees in it to prevent them from swarming? What is the size of your main hive? What is the size of your frames? In what does your hive differ from Mr. Alley's Bay State hive? How many swarms of bees have you now in your controlable hive? Who is there in this county or in the adjoinin counties, that has your controlable hive? By answering the above questions you will confer a great favor.

Houlton. MISS Z. A. DRAKE.

NOTE. Perhaps it may not be out of place for us to say in connection with the above letter and queries of our fair correspondent, that the article of Miss Cotton to which she refers, was probably rendered quite unsatisfactory to our readers, from the fact that we were obliged to withhold the concluding portion of it, as it was only appropriate to our advertising columns. Miss Cotton went on to state in her letter, that as she could not give the dimentions of the parts of her hive intelligently, she would forward a sample hive, (from which parties could pattern in making their hives, at a certain price;) a price which would of course, —as it should—give her a good profit on every hive sold. This did not seem quite so philanthropic as statements in previous letters had led us to look for, and we could not consistantly admit that portion of her communication, in any other than our advertising department. Therefore readers who expected full published directions for making her hive, will understand why they were not given in answer to several calls for them through our journal. At the same time we wish it understood that while matters of this kind are only admitted as *business announcements*, Miss Cotton has the free use of our columns for the purpose of answering the above questions or giving any other information upon the matter, *pro bono publico*.

For the Maine Farmer.

Salts versus Beets.

Do they agree to join hands harmoniously and jog on together, in all soils, toward a full bin in the fall, as desirable, or do they not? I spoilt my main crop of Mangolds and Sugar Beets last year with salt sowed in the winter, 1½ bushels only to the acre, or with stable manure cut up in March with the salt and lime mixture, and plowed in 30 tons to the acre, in May. The foliage was blackened and crop crippled for the season—I shall not do this again on clay loam soil. Some rows that grew between currant rows, *without salt or any manure at all*, but in good ground, gave me 50 tons to the acre. If you try salt, friends, try it easy, say a quart to the acre for beets. The salt was used to kill out vermin. JUNIOR.

Wiscasset.

For the Maine Farmer.

Getters of 2:30 Horses.

I herewith return the list of 2:30 horses (bred in Maine) compiled by Mr. J. W. Thompson. His book promises to be very valuable, if we may judge by this one evidence of his labor in the field. I send you a list of the sires of twenty-three out of the twenty-eight. If it were possible to furnish a list of the dams, the whole would be an invaluable study to the breeder.

I presume it will be assumed by Mr. Wallace, that those dams must have partaken largely of the blood of Maine Messenger, in order to account for their speed, but he must own that one-half of the sires had a preponderance of Canadian or thoroughbred blood. It is not believed that this proportion will hold good in other States away from the border of Canada, indeed the records show that most of the fastest trotters in the country are of inbred Messenger blood. Nobody seems to have made the attempt to breed trotters from thoroughbred blood, those that have appeared upon the turf, having been produced accidentally.

Mr. Wallace thinks it possible to produce such trotters, but that it would be a work of two generations of men, and he would therefore prefer to keep on breeding in the different Messenger families, like the Hambletonians, the Mambrinos, the Clays, American Stars, Gen. Knoxes, &c., &c.

There have been produced in this country, from the beginning, three hundred and twenty horses who have made a mile in 2:30 or better; of this number Maine has contributed twenty-eight. Truly yours,

Toyus, April 17th. WM. S. TILTON.

For the Maine Farmer.

Grapes in Maine.—No. 1.

Fifty Years' Personal Experience.

INTRODUCTORY.

In 1825, when a mere boy, a trifle over nine years of age, my father gave me an Isabella grape vine; and from that hour to this, almost half a century, I have never been a minute without one. For forty-nine years I have laid them down and put them up, never yet losing one vine that was thus taken care of. As I may know something about it by this time, I yield to your invitation to contribute my mite to the general stock and tell your readers, *what I did, and why I did it.* A true yankee wants to know the *reason always*—when he gets it he remembers the advice—without it, your "recipe" gets into his lumber garret and there remains, turning up only at unseasonable times, to be replaced in the same musty, heterogeneous bundle and so fade quietly away into oblivion. A Pennsylvania wagon would not hold the contents of "my garret." I shall begin with the "Jacket and Trowsers," the mud-sill of the business, and those who have not patience to follow, can amuse themselves with the "thorough breds" or "hen fever," till we get to the point, which will be found sufficiently condensed to make amends for the intervening *lost* time.

I set out then with one vine, in May, 1825, and planted it against a high board fence, fully exposed to the sun most of the day, not observing an incipient Largonelle pear directly in front of the vine, which rapidly destroyed my after reckoning. Not an atom of knowledge had I then, nor could I glean any information from books, for there were none in those days on the subject. Rees Encyclopedia, a ponderous volume which I got from the public library, was my only counsellor, and its article "Vitis," no doubt to this day, bears the marks of my diligent thumbs. I plowed up the Georgiics of my Virgil, but the old heathen's Latin was too stout for my tender years. I got one idea however which being "done up in Latin" has never deserted me. "Hinc canere incipiam."

"Where *Fern* succeeds, ungrateful to the plough,
That gentle ground to generous grapes allow."

The soil that bears the *Fern* remains this day the very best for the grape; or generally, *old pasture sods.* In the mean time my vine grew rampant and I laid it down in the fall, in despair, that I could not or dared not prune it; but tenaciously kept on studying all winter the mysterious problem, resolved it should yield grapes, though it took a life time to learn the art. The next year I received from my uncle, who was a shipmaster, a copy of "Speechley's Treatise on the Culture of the Vine," an English work, published in 1789, and brought by him from Liverpool in 1826, "to help the boy raise *Lisbon* grapes in Maine." He laughed at me then, good man, but lived many years after to enjoy with my household my ripe fruit.

I wore out Speechley altogether in a few years, but made many new vines for experiment. My first ripe fruit I got off of a shoot that had got through the fence and had survived the frosts, sound and good till the first of November. I put that fact down, and have gathered tons of grapes since, by leaving them boldly till the foliage had been well frosted; never losing them but once in all these years, and then in consequence of an unusual snow storm, with sudden change from 25° to 10° at midnight. These were gathered *frozen hard*, and the frost drawn in large tubs of cold water leaving ice one half inch thick; it was then turned into Shubet, which served us some years for a splendid summer drink, and will be long remembered by invalids as peculiarly refreshing, novel and desirable.

My vines did little or nothing from 1832 to 1840 as I had been much absent at college and sea, whence I returned bringing Clement Hoare's "Treatise on the Grape," another English work, affording me much real light ahead on the Culture of the Grape. Since then I have all the books on the subject but hardly think I would *follow* one of them in this frozen zone, although they each contain many very valuable hints to a practical cultivator. Their teachings belong each to their own climate, as I know that my views belong wholly to mine. JUNIOR.

Wiscasset.

For the Maine Farmer.

Sale of Thoroughbred Short Horns.

Levi A. Dow of Waterville, has sold to Chas. Todd of Calais, the cows Victorine, by imported Prince Leopold, 6057, out of imported Victoria, by Royal Prince (20,743); and Hope, by Kennebec Lad, 8450, out of Bianca 6th, by Matadore 5002; to John Mathews, Waterville, a bull calf, by Prince Harold, 15,205, out of Hope, by Kennebec Lad, 8450; to Melvin S. Fuller, Winslow, bull Brutus, 9567, by Roan Duke, 8959, out of Bianca, 6th, by Matadore, 5002; to Jacob Shorey, Monmouth, and Chas. Stuart, Winslow, each, one Essex boar.

For the Maine Farmer.

Maine Dairymen's Association.

Act of Incorporation and Constitution.—Organized April 10th, 1874.

STATE OF MAINE.

An Act to incorporate the Maine Dairymen's Association.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

Section 1. Seward Dill, George E. Brackett, Daniel Spooner, Nehemiah Smart, S. G. Foster, D. A. Wadlin, Willard Cates, C. H. Vining, Harris Bailey, J. W. Lang, T. P. Batchelder, B. D. Newcomb, A. J. Billings, Seward Goff, I. B. Thompson, N. B. Turner, L. M. Kennedy, William Swett, Jason Hills, Samuel Wasson, Z. A. Gilbert, J. O. Kyes, J. R. Pulsifer, E. J. Dyer, Horace Colburn, their associates and successors, are hereby constituted a corporation by the name of the Maine Dairymen's Association.

Section 2. Said association shall have power by that name to sue and be sued, have and use a common seal, make a constitution and by-laws for the management of their affairs, and to hold and exercise all the powers and privileges pertaining to similar corporations.

Section 3. The first three persons named in this act shall be a committee to call the first meeting of this association, by giving notice in the Maine Farmer.

Section 4. This act shall take effect when approved.

Approved

Constitution.

This society shall be known as the Maine Dairymen's Association; and its object shall be to improve the dairy interest of Maine in all its branches.

Article 1. This association shall consist of such persons as shall desire to become annual members, and who pay the sum of one dollar annually so long as they remain in the association; of life members, the payment of five dollars at any time for this purpose entitling the payer to membership for life; and of honorary and corresponding members.

Art. 2. The officers of this association shall consist of a President, who shall preside at public meetings; of three Vice Presidents, one of whom shall preside in absence of the President; of a Secretary, who shall keep a true record of the doings of the association, prepare an annual report of the transactions of the association for the current year, embracing papers original and selected, as may be approved, hold correspondence with eminent dairymen of other states and with kindred associations of other sections, make diligent enquiry and research into those questions of interest to dairying, and prepare and superintend the publishing and the distribution of the annual report among the members; of a Treasurer, who shall keep the funds of the association and disburse them on order of the President or a Vice President, countersigned by the Secretary, and make an annual report at the annual meeting, and who shall give a satisfactory bond; of sixteen trustees, one from each county, who shall have the general oversight of the interests of the association in his county, and of these he shall report at the annual meeting. The Trustees shall constitute the Executive Committee of the association, four of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, if the President or a Vice President and the Secretary are present.

Art. 3. The annual meeting for the election of officers shall be held the second Tuesday of February, at such hour and place as the President and Secretary may appoint, by giving notice in two issues of the MAINE FARMER, preceding the meeting. The officers shall be elected by written ballot, each member being entitled to one vote. In case a meeting for discussion is held in connection with the annual meeting for election, the election shall be postponed till the last day of the session, at half past one o'clock P. M. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President and the Secretary, giving notice as in case of the annual meeting.

Art. 4. This association may hold an annual exhibition, either in connection with its public meeting, or with some agricultural society, of the animals and their products, machinery used in the manufacture of dairy products, and other kindred articles, the exhibition so held to be under control of the Executive Committee, aided by the President and Secretary.

Art. 5. This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote at the annual meeting; notice being given to the Secretary three months previous. In such cases the Secretary must notify the President, Vice Presidents and Trustees immediately, that they may notify members in their respective counties.

First Meeting of the Association.

At the first meeting at Augusta April 10th, 1874, the following officers were elected:

S. DILL, Phillips, President.
T. P. BATCHELDER, Kenduskeag, } Vice
WM. D. HAYDEN, Madison Ctr., } Pres'ts.
FRANK BUCK, Orland,
J. W. LANG, Brooks, Secretary.
J. W. NORTH, JR., East Jefferson, Treas.

Trustees:—Androscoggin, C. H. Cobb, East Poland; Aroostook, G. A. Parsons, Presque Isle; Cumberland, Sam'l Dingley, Sebago Lake; Franklin, S. G. Foster, Wilton; Hancock, Seth N. Kent, Bucksport; Kennebec, J. R. Nelson, Winthrop; Knox, E. W. Anderson, Warren; Lincoln, L. M. Kennedy, East Jefferson; Oxford, Wm. Swett, South Paris; Penobscot, W. E. Gibbs, Glenburn; Piscataquis, Dan'l Spooner, East Sangerville; Sagadahoc, I. E. Mallett, Topsham; Somerset, H. C. Burleigh, Fairfield Centre; Waldo, Fred W. Ritchie, Munroe; Washington, Moses L. Wilder, Pembroke; York, Ira C. Doe, Saco.

The following votes were passed—

That the Trustees are instructed to obtain all memberships they can and forward the money to the Treasurer.

That the constitution and act of incorporation be printed and a copy sent to every officer and member.

The Secretary hopes and expects the aid of all who are interested in dairying. Any information he can give will be gladly furnished. It is particularly desirable that he be informed of the erection of factories, statistics of manufacture, organization of companies, yield of single cows and of herds, of any new fact or discovery useful to the dairy interests of Maine. He hopes each Trustee will labor for the good of the association in his county, solicit and send in memberships, and lists of cheese factories. He wishes the address of every prominent dairyman. J. W. LANG, Secretary.

Brooks.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Price of Butter.

Butter is selling in Augusta to-day (April 25th) for 40 to 45 cts. a pound and a large and I believe far the larger part sold by dealers, is brought from without the State. The old stock of butter is, or is to be used up. There is no reason why good, yellow, clean, light-salted butter carried to market in the morning, put up in a clean, neat looking box, with a white linen napkin spread over it, should be sold for less than 40 cts. a pound the coming season. And I make this proposition to farmers and their wives, that we send just such an article as I have described above to market this summer and see if we cannot prove my statement true. As times are now, we can just about live by making butter for 30 cts. and do the work for nothing. In other words we can get just about enough to pay our hired help, contributions and taxes and have nothing left for ourselves. If we can by *extra care* with very little additional expense, get twenty per cent. more for our product, it would be all the difference between profit and loss. It is an undeniable fact that the individual who carries such butter as I have described to market can set his own price. Let us do all we can to help ourselves before we find fault with other people. I am more and more convinced, the longer I live that, as a general rule, an article brings in market about what it is worth.

Clear View. T.

For the Maine Farmer.

Economy on the Farm.

Economy should be used in everything; but above all other industries, farming, in order that it may be profitable, seems almost imperatively to demand this one "element of success." Economy on the farm, if anywhere, is what we say; otherwise no income will be realized. I think we may truthfully say that there is more chance to "waste" on the farm, than elsewhere. Consequently, farming is no business for extravagant people; which is probably the reason why *some* city people, and *all* "green hands," do not succeed in the pursuit of Agriculture. For of course, farming can be *done* and done successfully, by those who have a liking for it, and of course there must be some cause of a failure, and it may not always be because we were not economical. But we sincerely believe that this is the reason in most cases. As we said before, there is a great chance for extravagance, and there is also a great chance for the use of economy in farming, and we think it depends mainly on whether we are extravagant or economical as to the success we meet with on the farm. However this may be, economy is one great principle, which should be always taught and invariably used in agriculture. ZENO.

For the Maine Farmer.

Barn Cellars.

I would advise B. F. Y. of Hope, or any other man that builds a barn, to have a cellar by all means. There is more damage done to fodder in a badly constructed, poorly ventilated tie-up in twenty-four hours, than comes from a well-arranged cellar in as many years. I have had some experience in building barns and handling hay and grain, which may possibly help some one. If a large barn is wanted, have the barn 60 feet wide, so as to tie up four rows of cattle. Have the cellar wall 9 feet high, the sides 5 feet high, and there will be a good chance to light the cellar. Support the frame with rows of stone posts; have the tie-up 8 feet high, leaving 6 feet on each side and 8 feet through the centre for feed floors. Have the plank where the cattle stand 4 feet to 4 feet 10 inches deep, according to the size of the cattle to be stabled. Have a drop 8 inches deep and 18 inches wide for manure, and to put in muck, &c. Have the barn high enough to hold all the fodder required for our long winters. Let the door to drive in be as high up as the ground will admit—above the high beams if possible.

If a small barn is required build it side to the hill, wall one side and both ends of the cellar, and have the tie-ups crosswise the barn. Put a cross roof on one side, so as to drive in as high up as possible, and you will find you have a barn with more accommodations than two common barns, with more room for stock, better accommodation for hay and grain, which may be much easier stored, and with less expense than in a different sized one. Double boarding is much the best outside finish, and by far the cheapest. Half inch lining boards sawed out of five or any small timber will answer; nail with 20 penny nails. LUTHER NILE.

Rangely.

For the Maine Farmer.

Apple Trees.

Noticing the remarks of your correspondent, G. H. S., from Hampden, in regard to New York apple trees, I am reminded of my own experience, thirty years ago. I ploughed a large acre of mowing sward for the purpose of an apple orchard, harrowed the furrows, spread five casks of slaked lime, and harrowed and rolled in two bushels of winter wheat, as a wild experiment, on the 15th of September, and harvested forty-two bushels the last of July. I ploughed in the stubble (without manure), sowed wheat again, the soil being naturally strong and in good condition, and then planted my apple-trees, 34 feet apart, early in September. In July following I harvested again 35 bushels of wheat. This surprising feat astonished the farmers of Massachusetts. After the second sowing I immediately set out my young trees. Grain and trees flourished together till winter set in, when I harvested the wheat. I found the drooping young trees in a sickly state, the bark dry and cracked open, and at once came to the conclusion it was the intense suffocating heat of the straw, aided by a hot sun, from the time the straw began to turn. Any one passing through a field of ripe grain in a sunny day, cannot but feel its blistering effect. My young trees, with four or five exceptions, recovered by planting potatoes two years and manuring well, but I think they were stunted and have never fully recovered. I thought this might be a parallel case with your Hampden friend (as he sowed wheat) and some others to whom he refers. I would advise emphatically,—Never sow grain among young apple-trees. H. POOR.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

For the Maine Farmer.

Agricultural Intelligence.

Cotswold Lambs.

Among the flock of sheep imported by Wm. P. Blake and myself from Canada West, were a pair of yearling Cotswold ewes, that weighed 700 lbs. They were so exceedingly fat, that sheep men said they would not breed. But March 27th, one of them produced *living evidence*, that even sheep men may be mistaken. This evidence was a pair of twin lambs, very poor but smart. We did not weigh them but judged them to weigh 12 lbs. the pair. To-day they are 3 weeks, and 4 days old, and the y tipped the beam of Fairbank's Scales, at 52½ lbs., the pair. H. C. BURLEIGH.

Fairfield Centre, April 21st.

The Season in Cumberland County.

The season is backward, and weather cold. Grass looks dead enough. Within three-fourths of a mile of my house, there has been sold of last year's hay crop, over 160 tons; and there has been wintered 13 horses, 35 head of horned cattle, and 17 sheep. It is a grass-growing neighborhood. J. H. W.

Another Large Colt.

Hosea B. House of Wayne, has a colt nine months old, that weighs 650 pounds, and stands 14½ hands high. Judges of horses have seen him, and pronounce him the best colt in the county of his age. He is out of a French and Messenger mare, by Mr. Fairbanks' Whalebone Knox.

Warren Farmers' Club.

The North Warren Farmers' Club has 52 members, and has held weekly meetings through the winter, which have been kept up with a good degree of interest. We have had five lectures before the Club on subjects calculated to promote the farmers' interests, and we hope to improve upon the past, in the future.

North Warren. LEWIS HALL, Sec'y.

China Cheese Factory.

The stockholders of the China Cheese Factory Company have organized by choice of the following Board of Directors: Nathan Stanley, President; A. R. Ward, S. H. Farnsworth, L. Copeland, Jabez Lewis, Francis Jones and A. H. Hammond, Directors; F. O Brainerd, Secretary; Caleb Jones, Treasurer. Sufficient funds have been subscribed as stock, to enable

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, May 2, 1874.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 in advance, or $2.50 if not paid within Three Months of the date of Subscription.

☞ All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has been previously sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Collectors' Notices

Mr. C. S. AYER will canvas Cumberland county during the month of May.

MR. J. P. CLARK will call upon our subscribers in Waldo county, during the month of May.

Mr. A. GORDON of Solon, will visit subscribers in West Somerset County during the month of May.

The Spring Freshets.

The fierce storms of the vernal equinox have produced unusual freshets in many sections of the country, though in Maine and in all New England the rivers have been unusually low for the season. The West and Southwest have experienced protracted rains and all the rivers are swollen to a remarkable degree. The Cumberland river has overflowed its banks and committed great ravages in Nashville and at other points.

The Tennessee river has been higher within a few days than at any other time for twenty-five years. The Stone and Puck rivers are also reported very high and much of the adjacent land is submerged. The severe rains and high water along the line of the Mississippi and Tennessee railway have done great damage to the farming interest, and the planters not having been able to plow a furrow for either corn or cotton, are gloomy and despondent. But the ravages of the flood on the lower Mississippi, to which we referred last week, are terrible, and their extent is almost beyond realization.

The water as yet shows no signs of receding and from the low and level character of the submerged districts, it will probably take several weeks of dry weather to render the farms in a suitable condition for the return of the fugitives. Every day for the past fortnight, hundreds of families have been forced to flee for their lives, abandoning homes and property and hastening to the highlands. Hundreds and thousands who a few weeks ago were reputed wealthy, are now houseless and bankrupt. Having neither money nor credit, they depend for their sustenance upon charity; and so sudden has the calamity befallen them that it will be strange if many do not die of starvation, before adequate measures can be taken for their relief.

The water is several feet higher than was ever known before. Huge crevasses are broken through the levees, rendering them entirely useless for keeping back the seething flood. There is a grandeur in a swollen river which flows through a rough and hilly country and over ledges, and such scenes have been made the subjects of some of our finest paintings. But a flood in a level, monotonous country like that between Baton Rouge and the Balize is wanting in all the elements of grandeur and beauty, though the destruction and misery which it causes invests it with a powerful tragic interest.

An idea of the fearful nature and extent of this calamity may be gathered by the following extract from a recent number of the New Orleans Times:

"The extent of drainage which resulted from a great overflow is just beginning to be fully understood. That it was readily conceived, but that it should involve 5,000,000 of acres and a population of 178,000, was apparently beyond reasonable calculation but such is really the case. In the cotton regions it is now ascertained that nine of the largest and richest parishes producing cotton have been inundated. Parishes of Carroll, Morehouse, Richland, Madison, Franklin, Fensas, Caldwell, Concordia and Catahania are all overflowed, and embraces fully two and a half million acres. The amount of cotton land in these parishes in actual cultivation is ascertained to be 250,000 acres besides 100,000 acres in corn. These estimates include only the large places, leaving out hundreds of small farms and all estimates for cattle, hogs and gardens. The population of these nine parishes is 20,394 whites and 54,033 blacks, according to the census of 1870.

In the sugar producing parishes ascertained facts discover an equal if not greater amount of ruin and suffering. These parishes are Pointe Coupee, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension, Assumption, St. John the Baptist, Louisiana Fourshe, St. James, St. Charles, Lone Bonne and Plagne Mines. The overflow on these parishes covers nearly 3,500,000 acres, tilled and untilled, including a production of 30,000 hhds. of sugar besides a large product of rice and the crops of small farmers of whom there are many hundreds who have lost their stock and pretty much everything else they possessed.

The population of the parishes according to census of 1870 was 50,368 whites and 72,241 blacks, making a total of 122,609, from which must be deducted the population of E. Baton Rouge as only a small portion of that parish has suffered from the overflow. That deduction being made the parishes named contain a population of 103,609. In all the parishes named it is believed that more than 25,000 people are now in actual suffering for necessary supplies of life and in less than 60 days a number of those whose circumstances will require alleivation will increase to more than fifty thousand."

Reports from Monroe, La., state that it is yet impossible to give an adequate idea of the extent of the overflow in that section. The town is now an island from which there is no exit except in boats. All around apparently, is an unbroken waste of water. Every building is crowded with families which have been driven from their homes and have sought refuge on the higher land where the city is situated. Full 10,000 people in this vicinity are without rations and have nothing with which to purchase. The cattle and horses which escaped the flood are dying of starvation in large numbers.

Prominent citizens of the Southwest, now in Washington, represent the suffering incident to the floods in the Mississippi Valley much greater even than it has been represented by dispatches from New Orleans and other points. Of 32,000,000 acres of alluvial lands capable of being planted to cotton and sugar only about 150,000 acres are now above water. Of this area 16,000,000 of acres are cotton lands, but only about 800,000 acres would have been planted. From this an average yield would have been 800,000 bales. Should the floods subside by the first of May, half the crop might be raised on part of these lands. Should the water remain until the first of June no crop at all could be produced. The probabilities are that in any contingency not more than 300,000 bales of cotton can be produced this year on these lands. Careful estimates fix the amount of sugar crop now destroyed at 40,000 acres, and this will be a total loss, the floods having destroyed the last year's sprouts as well as the new cane. The suffering of the people will not end when the water subsides, for many planters will be in no pecuniary condition to go on with their work.

A loud appeal comes up from those starving people for help, and it is gratifying to know that it is being nobly responded to. Such is the extent of the calamity and so great is the number of those needing assistance, that large sums must be contributed to fully meet the emergency. In Portland, Bangor, Bath and Lewiston, this work of Christian charity is going forward, and the other cities and large towns in the State should not be behind hand. Contributions of money or clothing can be passed to the local authorities and forwarded through the Mayor of Boston, to the Mayor of New Orleans.

☞ The Legislature of last winter, while refusing to repeal the resolve providing for the collection and publication of Industrial Statistics, neglected to make any appropriation for defraying the expenses, and consequently the department of Industrial Statistics will be suspended for the present year.

CITY NEWS AND GOSSIP. Joseph F. Dunning, Esq., who for five years past, has filled the position of Clerk in the Educational Department at the State House, has resigned and in company with his son-in-law, will go into the grocery business in this city.—Prof. J. N. Norton late of Westbrook Seminary, died in this city at the residence of Dr. W. S. Hill, Thursday morning. He graduated at Tufts College, class of '68, ranking first in his class, and delivering the valedictory. He was engaged as teacher of ancient languages at Westbrook Seminary soon after graduating. Shortly afterwards was chosen Principal by the Trustees, but finding the care and labor too much for his failing health, he accepted the chair of Professor of Natural Sciences, as teacher of which he was eminently successful. In October last he was obliged to submit to amputation of the left thigh for disease of the knee joint, from which he never recovered. He was a young man of irreproachable character and a very thorough scholar. His age was twenty-eight.—The Centennial Directors will hold a meeting in this city on the 7th of May prox.—Hon. John L. Stevens will deliver his lecture on "South America" at Gardiner, this (Thursday) evening.—Rev. Mr. O'Brien of this city expects to sail for Europe about the middle of May. He intends to visit Rome and probably will not return to Augusta.—Allen Lambard, Esq., lost a new harness last fall which was missing until last week, when Marshal Farrington found it at the stable of Alonzo Young in this city. Mr. Young purchased it of Charles Cates, who has since been arrested and is now in jail.—The City Marshal has seized several packages of liquor during the past week.—Mr. Wm. W. Holmes who has taken a census of the school children in the Village District, reports 1150 between the ages of 4 and 21 years, a gain of fifty since last year.—The poem in the Atlantic Monthly for April, entitled "The Tower of Belus," was written by Mrs. Emma Huntington Nason, wife of Charles H. Nason of the firm of Huntington, Nason & Co., of this city. It is a fine production and will give Mrs. Nason a place among our best poetical writers.—A culprit attempted to escape from an officer who had him in charge last Thursday evening, when the latter discharged his revolver at him, but he managed to escape. Subsequently he was arrested on Cushnoc Heights, and it was found that the bullet from the officer's pistol had drawn blood, just grazing his back and coming within an inch of the backbone.—Miss Gill of this city, a graduate of the State Normal School, is teaching in Bridgton.—Marshal Farrington broke up a lewd den in the caboose of a vessel which was lying at the wharf, last week, and some of the "frail sisters" were committed to jail.—The train Monday forenoon, got stuck in a snow drift between Waterville and Augusta.—A soldier on his way to the Home, arrived in this city by the Pullman train Sunday morning and stopped at John Dolan's saloon, where he died at three o'clock the following morning. He had been absent on a long furlough and been sick for sometime. The remains were carried to Togus and interred in the Soldiers' Cemetery.—We learn that Mr. Stacy is hoping to have the Augusta Shoe Factory started up again in a short time. Also that he has leased his store on Western Avenue to parties who will carry on the clothing business.—T. S. Lang, Esq., thinks of moving with his family to Oregon.—We learn that Ira D. Sturgis contemplates making a business trip to Europe.—Meeting of Trinity Commandery Friday afternoon.—The storm which commenced Wednesday morning and still continues, has not yet produced much of a rise in the Kennebec.

THE CITY SCHOOLS. We are indebted to the Superintending School Committee of Augusta for a copy of their annual repart for the past school year. The amount of money divided among the several districts was $7,750.24, and the following statistical information is of interest to our citizens:

Number of children registered in summer schools	525
Average number attending summer schools,	450
No. of children registered in winter schools,	563
Av. number attending winter schools,	456
No. in winter who did not attend in summer,	55
No. of male teachers employed in winter,	11
No. of female teachers employed in winter,	11
No. of female teachers employed summer and fall,	37
Av. wages of male teachers per month,	$34 00
Av. wages of female teachers per week,	5 00
Av. cost of teachers' board per week,	2 62

In closing their report, the committee are happy to be able to say that the schools, on the whole, have been as profitable and of as high rank as any previous year that they have been in charge of them. But there is still need of co-operation by the parent and guardians. Satisfactory changes have been made in the school houses, but that in No. 10 remains in a shockingly bad condition. The committee say of this building: "It is a gloomy, comfortless' unattractive old house, just the place that pupils dread to enter, and when once within its walls they long to escape. The school-room is itself a relic of the past. Here is found the inclined plane, down and up which the scholars are descending and ascending every hour of the day. Here are found the old fashioned benches, where the smaller pupils sit through the long hours swinging their feet, unable to touch the floor below. The room itself, with its surroundings, is just fitted to dispirit a teacher and discourage scholars. We earnestly exhort the inhabitants of this district to arise and build."

☞ We are indebted to the politeness of our friend, Col. John Manley, member of the New York Assembly, for a copy of the Seward Memorial volume, embracing the address of Hon. Charles Francis Adams upon the life and character of the late Gov. Seward, before the Legislature of New York, April 18, 1873, with the other proceedings of the occasion. The book is elegantly printed, and the address, which occupies the larger number of its pages, whatever may be thought of those portions which exalt Mr. Seward to the disparagement of President Lincoln, while the former was Secretary of State, is a most finished and able production, worthy of its distinguished author, and worthy of the great statesman whose event ful life and character it commemorates.

☞ The Governor and Council visited the Insane Hospital during their late session and determined to fit up the chapel which has stood in an unfinished condition for the past two years and a half, for the temporary accommodation of patients. It will accommodate some forty or fifty and will greatly relieve the Hospital. The outside is to be painted in imitation of granite, when its color will blend with that of the other buildings and its location will not be so offensive to those who care more for architectural symmetry than for convenience and adaptation to the purposes for which it was designed.

☞ A correspondent (C. C. G.), under date of April 27th says that while Adone Chesley of Vienna was removing a bank wall near his house on the 24th inst., he discovered laid between two flat stones one genuine Spanish dollar and five counterfeit Mexican dollars. The appearance of the coin indicated their having laid there many years. The genuine was dated 1799, and the counterfeit 1833. The supposition is that they were hastily placed there by a man long since passed away, who dealt in spurious coin, and in consequence of haste the accident occurred of depositing one genuine coin.

☞ The pupils of the Grammar School will hold their May Festival at Granite Hall, on Tuesday evening next. The entertainment will consist of an operetta drama, dialogues, declamations, recitations and songs. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to the purchase of a globe, and books for the library. Admission 25 cents. The objects had in view in providing for the Festival are praiseworthy, and we trust our citizens will not fail to patronize it.

☞ It is conceded that there can be no income to the State from a tax on insurance companies during the present year. The bill is so worded that the tax cannot be assessed till next spring, on the basis of the business of 1874.

☞ Rev. J. W. Hinds of the Winthrop St., Universalist Church, will resume his labors with his parish next Sunday.

THE CITY FINANCES. The City Auditor S. W. Lane, Esq., in a communication to the *Kennebec Journal*, publishes a condensed statement of his annual report, from which we make the following extracts in his own language:

"The account includes all sources of credit to the several accounts, whether transfers or cash, and the total expenditures whether paid or unpaid. The Dr. column gives the expenditures.

	Cr.	Dr.
City taxes reported uncollected last year,	$23,048 47	
City taxes uncollected Mar. 10, '74,		$21,732 36
Non-resident tax deeds of 1873,		33 49
State Tax,	24,422 73	27,506 32
County tax,	6,800 98	6,800 93
Schools,	22,310 58	23,231 70
Highways,	*9,284 22	20,485 03
Snow Hills,	4,000 00	4,189 13
New Streets,	200 00	155 00
Support of Poor,	5,413 32	5,648 45
Printing,	300 00	222 55
Police,	3,150 00	2,995 65
Interest,	18,440 43	18,416 89
Discounts,	6,400 00	5,023 46
Abatements,	2,000 00	1,010 95
City Officers,	4,000 00	3 924 50
Fire Department,	6,346 12	5,810 08
Contingent,	*11,953 42	9,939 07
Pensions,	1,088 00	1,088 00
City Loans,	66,493 00	56,638 60
		$215,504 11
Net Cash Balance,		855 36
	$216,359 47	$216,359 47

*$9000 were appropriated by the City Council for Highways and $2,000 for Contingent (Receiving Tomb), to be raised by loan, which being included in the loans are omitted from Highways and Contingent, to preserve the proper balance.

The total tax assessed for 1873, was $101,-678.92; the valuation of the city real and personal estate, according to the Assessors, was $4,813,106.00; an increase over the previous year of $160,009.00; the rate per cent. was $2 on each $100. I find the actual cash receipts of the Treasurer for the year, $186,-610.09; and the actual cash payments $185,-176.38; cash in Treasury $1,433.71. This is my conclusion. The Treasurer arives at a different one and states his cash at $997.95.

It is not my purpose to endeavor in this article to point out the Treasurer's particular errors, or to attempt to prove the infallibility of my own conclusions. My figures are based upon accounts which abound in errors, changes, obliterations, erasures and interlineations, to such an alarming extent, that in my opinion a perfectly correct conclusion is very improbable.

These errors or blunders stand glaring on every page, so thickly strewed along, that the most careful must necessarily stumble over them. The labor has been to find the true way amid the many false lights, and no amount of throwing dirt by charging me with incompetency, or with desiring to be paid and let off, will shield the City Council from responsibility in the case."

Now these charges are either true or they are not, and in either case, as they are made by a recognized city official, we think we are fully justified in our mild censure of the City Council last week for not waiting until the charges could be proved or disproved, before proceeding to the election of City Treasurer.

THE RAIL-ROAD TAX. The last Legislature passed a bill to provide for raising revenue by levying a tax of one and one-half per cent on the rail-roads in the State, to be based upon the market value of the stock. Of course those roads whose stock has no market value are entirely exempt from taxation. To this class belong the European and North American, Knox & Lincoln, and Oxford Central roads.

The Governor and Council at their last session assesed the tax on those roads liable to be taxed with the following results:—

Atlantic and St. Lawrence,	$30,068 84
Boston & Maine,	26,342 25
Maine Central,	23,416 47
Portland, Saco & Portsmouth,	2,428 00
Dexter and Newport,	1,179 50
Portland Horse Railroad,	894 00
Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway,	510 00
St. Croix and Penobscot,	210 27
Total,	$105,059 33

The whole length of the road belonging to the Atlantic & St. Lawrence R. R. Co. within the State is 82¼ miles. The length of the Boston & Maine road in the State is 48¼ miles.—The length of road in the State of the Portland, Great Falls & Conway Company is 4¼ miles.

A portion of this tax will be assigned to towns where the stock is owned and the balance will go into the treasury of the State. It is understood that some of the roads may resist the tax on the ground that they are exempt by the terms of their charter.

THE STORM. A severe northeast storm commenced Sunday morning at one o'clock and continued for about eighteen hours with unabated fury. Not less than a foot and a half of damp snow fell, and in exposed places it was considerably drifted. The storm extended over a large area, embracing most of the New England States, though in places on the sea coast, the snow did not accumulate as it did at points more remote and elevated.

We hear of considerable damage to shipping along the coast. Five or six vessels went ashore in the vicinity of Rockland and some of them were more or less damaged. In the northern part of New York it was heavier than anything known for years. At Wicsman's Cut, the snow was twenty-four feet deep. A mail train on the Harlem road was compelled to lay over at Millertown for fear of being blown off the track. In New Hampshire, twelve to eighteen inches fell. In Vermont it is called one of the heaviest storms of the year. It snowed all day in Boston, putting the streets in a very disagreeable condition.

☞ A State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized at Lewiston last week and the following officers were chosen:

Master, Nelson Ham, Lisbon; for Overseer, C. E. Gilman, Houlton; Lecturer, L. B. Bennett, Deering; Stewards, E. H. Clement, A. Steward, Hartwell Little, Brunswick; Chaplain, P. E. Norton, Farmington; Treasurer, C. H. Cobb, Poland; Secretary, J. M. Jackson, Lewiston; Gate-keeper, George Clement; Ceres, Mrs. Harriet P. Ham; Pomona, Mrs. Sarah Josephine Dennett; Flora, Mrs. Wealthy J. Cobb; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Harriet L. Jackson; Ex-Committee, A. K. Walker, Hampden; N. Dyer, Pownal; J. O. Keys, No. Jay; Herman Sawyer, Durham.

☞ The temperance reform out in Michigan has assumed a phase different from what it has in other places. The men lead off in it and the pledge is to be signed in couples, one part by men and the other by women. The men's pledge binds them to abstain from the use of tobacco and intoxicating liquors, to dispense with canes, fast horses, stove-pipe hats and all personal extravagances, and to wear homespun. The women's pledge is to wear only their own hair, and to discard all substitutes or counterfeits for that appendage to the head, except in cases of baldness; to dress in plain, cheap material, discarding jewelry, panniers, bustles, corsets, stays, hoops, etc.

☞ The trustees of the Industrial School for girls held a meeting last week and opened the proposals for erecting a suitable building for the purpose of the school. The minimum offer was by Foster and Dutton and the contract was awarded to them. They are to build a building three stories high of the required dimensions, the walls to be of brick with granite trimmings for $12,475. The proposal of Mr. Noyes of this city was only $125 less than theirs, and the maximum proposal was $17,-000. The contract does not include the apparatus for warming the building.

☞ It is expected that a number of residences will be erected on Squirrel Island the present summer. A party from Lewision recently visited the Island and found everything in good condition. Capt. John Sidney who has remained in charge, reports several wrecks in the vicinity and he was able to rescue the crew from one of them, when they were nearly exhausted by cold. He thinks a lighthouse should be erected there.

☞ Messrs. Dresser, McClellan & Co., of Portland, have purchased of Masters & Livermore of Hallowell, their entire lot of Maine Reports, comprising fifty or more volumes, and about nine thousand copies, together with the copyright of the same. The volumes which are out of print will be reprinted by the new proprietors, who will thus be able to supply complete sets of this important work.

COUNTY ITEMS. James S. Graves has been appointed Postmaster at North Vienna.—The stage from Augusta to North Vienna, makes 641 rods an hour, including stoppages. It is said the horses wear snow-shoes, but this is a libel on "Sam."—Two cosset lambs belonging to Martin L. Reynolds of Sidney, were missing for two days, when they were found in the parlor, the door of which had been closed upon them. They had gnawed the paper from the walls and eaten the stuffing of the sofa.—The exhibition of the Sophomore class of Colby University was given on Wednesday evening, April 22d. The articles, on the whole, were well delivered and attentively listened to by a large audience. Dr. Robbins, President of the University, presided at the exhibition, which was considered in every respect a success.—On Monday evening, April 20th, the young ladies Literary Society of Litchfield Academy, gave an exhibition at Academy Hall. The programme comprised readings in French, Latin and English, original essays and a finely acted original dialogue purporting to be a meeting of the rival young men's debating club, the whole being varied by music, instrumental and vocal.—The Gardiner *Reporter* says Stephen Young, Esq., President of the Cobbossee National Bank in that city, was stricken down by a shock of paralysis Thursday, from which there is no hope of his recovery. He remained insensible up to Friday night.—The steam mill of the Kennebec Land & Lumber Co., in Pittston, started up Monday last. Quite extensive repairs have been made about the establishment.—A salute of twenty-five guns was fired in Gardiner Thursday noon, on the receipt of the news of President Grant's veto of the inflation bill passed by Congress.—Mr. Wm. Graves, formerly of Hallowell, who was boarding with his brother J. S. Graves of Vienna, was found lying dead on the floor of his room on Sunday of last week, when the family returned from meeting. Mr. G. was apparently in good health with a fair expectation of life but an hour or two before, although he had shown symptoms of heart disease. Appearances showed instantaneous death as his cane was held firmly in the hand when found.

☞ Hon. John S. Arnold who was commissioned by the Governor and Council to investigate the circumstances of the settlers in New Sweden, made his report last week. He states that of the one hundred and fifty families which compose the colony, one hundred and twenty five will need no assistance from the State. The remaining twenty five families which include the new comers, will need seed for sowing to the amount of three hundred bushels and at a cost of about six hundred dollars. Tha report was favorably received by the Governor and Council, and Mr. Arnold was commissioned to purchase the seed and superintend the distribution and sowing of the same.

☞ The Biddeford Times relates the following good story of one of the Biddeford milkmen: "Recently a lady requested the man who left milk at her house to furnish an extra amount of milk, which he agreed to do. It so happened that a boy came round with the milk the next day and having left the usual quantity was about to depart, when the lady informed him she was to have an extra quart or so. The boy knew nothing of the previous arrangement, but as the lady insisted he poured out the "extra," remarking, "I shall have to use your pump," started for the water with which to make up for the "extra" he had left to accommodate the lady."

☞ Calais is trying to get a charter from the Dominion Parliament for a railroad bridge across the St. Croix, and St. Stephens is opposing it. A public meeting was held at St. Stephens at which speeches were made opposing the bridge. A committee was appointed to draw up a remonstrance against the charter being granted. The speakers expressed the opinion that if the Shore Line is built there will be no opposition to a railroad bridge, so that it looks as if Calais would have to start the Shore Line railroad in order to get a bridge.

☞ A very sad occurrence took place in Parsonsfield Sunday morning. Mr. James Sargent, a citizen of that town, by accident fatally shooting his daughter Marcia, a child eight years old. It appears that the girl took a revolver out of the pocket of her brother. Not dreaming that the weapon was loaded he pointed it at her, cocked and fired it. The ball entered the girl's left side, just below the heart, and she expired in a few moments. The father is almost frantic with grief at the result of his carelessness.

☞ The inhabitants of District No. 2 in Winterport, have graded their schools and adopted a standard, and appropriate rules for the government of officers and teachers. We have looked over the standard of requirements for transfer from the primary to the intermediate school and from the last named to the High school, which seems very judicious and we have no doubt the school will prosper under its new arrangement. Mr. Fred Atwood is agent for the District and to him is largely due the credit of this important improvement.

☞ The County Commissioners for Kennebec County at their session last week, decided to establish a workshop in the jail, for the employment of the prisoners, not so much with a view of deriving pecuniary benefit as for its sanitary effect. The details will be arranged at the next meeting of the Commissioner, after they have had an opportunity of examining the workshops at Auburn and elsewhere.

☞ The Trustees of the Normal Schools at their last meeting decided to establish a post graduate course in accordance with an act of the Legislature, but the same act requires the consent of the Governor and Council, and on account of the insufficiency of the appropriation to meet the additional expenses which such a course will require, the consent is withheld.

☞ The railroad bridge at Matawamkeag on the line of the E. & N. A. Railroad, was entirely consumed by fire Tuesday afternoon. It was 450 feet long and one of the best bridges on that line. Until the bridge can be rebuilt, passengers and baggage will be taken around the break by the highway bridge, with but little detention.

☞ In the case of William Hart the coroners's jury returned a verdict that he came to his death on board the schooner William L. Rolf from the effects of intoxication, exposure, neglect, and inhuman treatment by George A. Closson, master of said schooner. Closson is held on a warrant of assault and battery.

☞ The Lewiston *Journal* says that it is understood that Lowell, convicted of the murder of his wife, and now awaiting sentence at Auburn Jail, will not be sentenced at the present term of Court, as his counsel have filed exceptions on which the law court have not yet acted. The sentence can hardly be reached before the September court.

☞ The editor of the Presque Isle *Sunrise* has seen a letter from Jewett & Pitcher, Boston, who say that funds are on deposit there to pay their drafts on presentation, and they are paid whenever presented. They say that they are received by all the banks in Boston.

☞ The deposits on Savings Banks will not be taxed by the State this year, since the law does not go into effect until the fifteenth of May, and the first return of deposits is required to be made on the last Saturday preceding the first Monday in November following.

☞ In answer to the subscriber who desires to know the number of cities in Maine, we publish the subjoined list:

Portland, Bangor, Lewiston, Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner, Auburn, Biddeford, Saco, Belfast, Bath, Rockland, Calais, Ellsworth.

☞ Our readers will remember the case of Jesse H. Pomeroy of Boston who was convicted, two years ago, of mutilating several children younger than himself in East Boston and Chelsea and was sent to the Reform School. This fiend incarnate who is now only little more than fourteen years of age, had been pardoned out and has again been indulging in what seems to be an agreeable pastimes. His victim this time was a little son of Mr. John A. Millin of Dorchester, formerly of Wiscasset, Maine, whom he induced to go with him to Dorchester beach and where his mangled remains were subsequently found. Thirty one stabs made with a pointed knife were found upon different parts of the child's body and then his throat was cut from ear to ear.

Suspicion at once fell upon young Pomeroy who was known to be at large and on Thursday he was taken to the undertaker's and shown the body of his victim. When asked if he ever saw the body before he said "yes, but I don't want to look at him any more." He trembled all over while in the room and showed evidence of guilt. When asked how he got the blood off the knife he said he did it by thrusting it into the ground of the marsh. He said if he did the deed he was sorry for it and hoped his mother would not know about it. After looking at the body, Detective Woods asked him if he did that, referring to the cutting. He replied "Yes, I killed him," and on the way back from the undertaker's he said in answer to questions, "I suppose I killed him." Detective Woods then asked him what he thought ought to be done with him, and he replied, "Put somewhere so I can't do such things."

At the inquest he denied all knowledge of the crime, but there is no doubt of his guilt.

Pomeroy's father is a respectable man and employed in the Quincy market, while his mother is a dress maker in Boston.

The parents of the little victim are in indigent circumstances, and of course are in the deepest distress. Universal sympathy is felt for them, and measures are in progress for their relief.

The case is certainly one of the most mysterious. Such a fiendish propensity as seems to possess Pomeroy is happily rare, and how it can be reconciled with his ordinary demeanor and good conduct when in the Reform School, where his unnatural, and as is alleged, uncontrollable passion for cruelty, was cunningly concealed, or not manifested for several months, is inexplicable, on any reasonable hypothesis of mental incongruities. At any rate, such a moral monster is unfit to be at large, and he should be under the closest and constant surveillance of competent physicians who can make a study of his case, and placed where there can be no possibility of harm to innocent victims from his dangerous and dreadful proclivities.

☞ Congress is certainly entitled to much credit for its action in the repeal of the mileage law. It is all the more creditable because it was not demanded, although it will at once be recognized as a measure of reform. Under the old law constructive mileage was allowed, and the amount of mileage to the XLII Congress was $196,557.60. Under the increased salary law which substituted actual traveling expenses for mileage, the XLIII Congress received only $23,476.91. The repeal of the increased salary bill revived the old mileage system, which Congress has now changed to actual travelling expenses. The difference in the receipts of some members will be considerable under the operation of this new bill. Under the old mileage law the following five persons received the several sums set against their names:

Kendall of Nevada,	$3,313 26
McCormick of Arizona,	3,480 00
Merritt of Idaho,	3,678 00
Slater of Oregon,	3,900 00
Garfield of Washington T.,	3,517 60

Under the new law they will receive as follows:

Kendall of Nevada,	$528 30
Nesmith of Oregon,	590 00
McGinnis of Idaho,	602 00
McFadden of W. T.,	679 20
Halley of Arizona,	430 00

After doubling the expenses as above, to cover the two sessions, the net difference will amount to $12,049.86, for these five persons, and in the case of each member the saving will be something, so that the aggregate saving for each Congress will amount to $150,000.

The abuses under the old law were shameful. Mileage was allowed on the certificate of members, and it was very rarely correctly given. According to certificates still on file it was 4000 miles from the State of Arkansas to Washington and back; 3500 from Missouri; 2865 from Indiana; 4000 from Mississippi, and the members from that State formerly drew $1600, where they will now receive but $116; a saving in each member of $1484. Members from Missouri formerly drew for mileage $1400; now they will get $75. From Indiana the old mileage amounted to $1146; under the new enactment they will be entitled to $53 each. These figures go to show the great abuses under the old system, and will give us a higher appreciation of the new law.

☞ Another attempt to defraud a life insurance company has just been brought to light in New York. A certain Dr. Uhling, a physician of some reputation, sometime last season came to this country from Europe, accompanied by his wife, Maria Uhling, and a young lady named Germs. Subsequently the Dr. and Miss Germs obtained a joint policy on their lives for $10,000, and paid the first premium of $400. The Dr. stated to the Agent that he wished to marry Miss Germs and adopted this means in order to guard against the uncertainties of the future. Sometime near the close of March Uhling called upon the officers of the company and with tears in his eyes told them that his wife was dead. The affidavits of her death were duly sent to the agent, but on account of several discrepancies the suspicions of the officers were aroused, and an investigation was at once instituted.

It was soon ascertained that no person saw her die save the Doctor, and the undertaker and a closely veiled lady were the only attendants at the funeral, The supposed remains were exhumed, there being strong suspicions of foul play, and when the coffin, which bore a neatly engraved plate, was opened, instead of a corpse they found a quantity of bricks packed into the coffin and held in place by laths. An inquiry was instituted as to the whereabouts of his wife, and by the aid of some memoranda which the detectives found in the Doctor's office, they succeeded in arresting Miss Germs, who made a confession to the officers and owned that she put soap in her mouth and simulated convulsions when Uhling sent for a physician to visit her. The whole party, together with the undertaker, were placed under arrest, but Mrs. Maria Uhling, after a brief examination, was discharged, while the others were held for trial.

☞ Affairs in Arkansas are essentially unchanged since last week. The two parties maintain their belligerant attitude and receive reenforcements. Gov. Baxter has called the Legislature together, but Brooks holds possession of the State House and will probably endeavor to prevent a session. Comparative quiet has been restored at Little Rock, the people having become convinced that the affair will be settled without further bloodshed. Business, which for several days was entirely suspended, has been resumed.

☞ The vote on the expulsion of Riel from the Dominion Parliament stood 126 to 68.—There is still great excitement in the country and the affair has had the effect to revive the old animosity between the French and English Canadians. The latter, almost to a man, sustain Riel, and there is a rumor that another rebellion in Manitoba will soon follow, with an effort to annex that Province to the United States. Riel has recently visited several places in the Dominion and was everywhere protected by the French Catholics.

The President's Veto Message.

The following is the President's veto message on the currency inflation bill:

To the Senate of the United States:

Herewith I return the Senate bill number 617, entitled "An Act to fix the amount of United States notes and the circulation of National banks and for other purposes," without my approval. In doing so I must express my regret at not being able to give my assent to a measure which has received a sanction of the majority of legislators chosen by the people to make laws for their guidance, and I have studiously sought to find sufficient arguments to justify such assent, but unsuccessfully. Practically, it is a question whether the measure under discussion would give an additional dollar to the irredeemable paper currency of the country or not, and whether, by requiring three-fourths of the reserves to be retained by the banks and prohibiting interest to be received on the balance, it might not prove a contraction; but the fact cannot be concealed that theoretically the bill increases the paper circulation $100,000,000, less only the amount of reserves restrained from circulation by the provision of the second section. The measure has been supported on the theory that it would give increased circulation. It is a fair inference, therefore, that if in practice Congress should fail to create the abundance of circulation expected of it, the friends of the measure, particularly those out of Congress, would clamor for such inflation as would give expected relief. The theory, in my belief, is a departure from the true principles of finance, national interest, national obligation to creditors, Congressional promises, party pledges on the part of both political parties and of the personal views and promises made by me in every annual message sent to Congress and in each inaugural address.

In my annual message to Congress in December, 1869, the following passage appears:

"Among the evils growing out of the rebellion and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is a duty and one of the highest duties of government to secure to citizens a medium of exchange of fixed, unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now and reached at the earliest practical moment consistent with a fair regard to the interests of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable. It would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts. The premium on gold at the date of their purchase would prove bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. The fluctuation, however, in paper value of the measure of all values, gold is detrimental to the interests of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for in all sales where future payment is to be made, both parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid and received.

I earnestly recommend to you, then, such legislation as will ensure a gradual return to specie payments and put an immediate stop to fluctuation in value of the currency."

I still adhere to the views then expressed. As early as December 4th, 1865, the House of Representatives pasted a resolution by a vote of 144 yeas to 6 nays concurring in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessity of contraction of the currency with a view to an early resumption of specie payments, as the business interests of the country will permit and pledging co-operative action to this end as speedily as possible. The first act passed by the 41st Congress, on the 18th day of March, 1869, was as follows:

"An act to strengthen the public credit of the United Stated.

"Be it enacted, that in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the government to discharge all its obligations to the public creditors and to settle conflicting questions and interpretation of the law, by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations, except where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or in any other currency other than gold and silver, but none of said interest bearing obligations, not already due, shall be redeemed or paid before maturity unless at such times as United States notes shall be convertable into coin at the option of the United States, bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin; and also the United States solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin."

The act still remains as a continuing pledge of the faith of the United States to make provisions at the earliest practicable moment for the redemption of the liabilities of the United States in coin.

A declaration contained in the act of June 29, 1864, created an obligation that the total amount of United States notes issued or to be issued should never exceed $400,000,000. The amount in actual circulation was actually reduced to $356,000,000, at which point Congress passed the act of February 4, 1868, suspending the further reduction of currency, and the $44,000,000 have ever been regarded as a reserve to be used only in case of emergency, such as has occurred on several occasions and must occur, when, from any cause the revenues suddenly fall below the expenditures, and such reserve is necessary because the fractional currency amounting to $50,000,000 is redeemable in legal tender on call. It may be said that such a return of fractional currency for redemption is impossible, but let steps be taken for a return to a specie basis and it will be found that silver will take the place of fractional currency as rapidly as it can be supplanted.

When the premium on gold reaches a sufficiently low point, with the amount of United States notes to be issued permanently within proper limits, and the Treasury so strengthened as to be able to redeem them in coin on demand, it will then be safe to inaugurate a system of free banking with such provisions as to make compulsory redemption of circulating notes of banks in coin or in United States notes, themselves redeemable and made equivalent to coin. As a measure preparatory to free banking, or for placing the government in a condition to redeem its notes at the earliest practicable moment, the revenues of the country should be increased so as to pay the current expenses, provide for the sinking fund required by law, and also a surplus to be retained in the Treasury in gold.

I am not a believer in any artificial method of making paper money equal to coin. When coin is not owned or held ready to redeem the promises to pay for paper money, it is nothing more than promises to pay, and is valuable exactly in proportion to the amount of coin that it can be converted into. While coin is not used as a circulating medium, or the currency of the country is convertible into it at par, it becomes an article of commerce as much as any other product. The surplus will seek a foreign market, as will any other surplus. The balance of trade has nothing to do with the question. The duties on imports being required in coin, create a limited demand for gold, and about enough to satisfy the demand remains in the country. To increase this supply I see no way open but by the government hoarding through the means above given, and possibly by requiring the national banks to aid.

It is claimed by the advocates of the measure herewith returned, that there is an unequal distribution of the banking capital of the country. I was disposed to give great weight to this view of the question at first,

The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, April 29.

At market for the current week—Cattle 2834; Sheep and Lambs 5 149; Swine 11,600; number of Western Cattle 2863. Northern Cattle and Working Oxen and Milch Cows, 125; Eastern Cattle, 47

Prices of Beef Cattle, per 100 lbs., live weight, extra quality $7 12½@7 50; first quality $6 50@7 00. Second quality $5 75@6 37½; third quality $5@5 62½; poorest grade of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c., $3 75@4 50.

Brighton Hides—7½@8c per lb. Brighton Tallow 5½c per lb.

Country Hides— 7½c per lb. Country Tallow 4½c per lb.

Calf Skins—15c per lb. Sheep Skins $1 50 each.

Working Oxen—Not any good a demand for Working Oxen as there has been for a few weeks past. We quote sales of 1 pr, gth 7 ft 6 in, $225; 1 pr, 7 ft, $215; 1 pr, 7 ft $185; 1 pr, 6 ft 10 in, $190; 1 pr, 6 ft 6 in, $165; 1 pr, 5 ft 6 in, $152; 1 pr 6 ft 8 in, $140; 2 pr 7 ft 2 in $175 ₩ pair.

Store Cattle—None in market with the exception of Working Oxen and Milch Cows. Nearly all the small Cattle that are in a fair condition are sold for Beef.

Milch Cows—Most of those offered for sale are of a common grade. We quote: Extra $53@93; ordinary $25@50 ₩ head.

Sheep and Lambs—There was a good supply from the West all owned by butchers. Western Sheep cost landed at Brighton 7½@9c ₩ lb. The supply from the North was light.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, April 29.

We continue to notice a steady market for Wool and prices remain unchanged. Manufacturers, with small stocks, continue to purchase from week to week to supply their wants, but with goods unpleasant and unsalable. The business continues unsatisfactory. Considerable Australia and River Plate Wools have been received on manufacturers' account. New Brunswick is coming forward more freely and is in demand. The sales of this description include 1 0,000 lbs new spring at 22@38c ₩ lb, mostly by sample to arrive. In Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces the sales have been 200 000 lb at 40@38c ₩ lb, mostly good medium, X and XX a 35@5c; 150 000 lbs Michigan at 4@ 43c; 11,000 lbs Maine at 54c; 140,000 lbs super and X pulled at 40@42c; 30,000 lbs combing and delaine at 50 @53c; 5000 lbs Canada combing on private terms; 1,500 lbs Canada combing pulled at 50c; 4,000 lbs unwashed delaine at 34@37½c; 10 0 lbs low unwashed at 32c; 50,000 lbs California rail at 20@28c, 32,000 lbs pools, part at 25@40c; and 55,000 lbs scoured at 60@65c ₩ lb, as to quality.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, April 29.

Flour and Grain—There is a steady demand for Flour at unchanged prices: we quote:

Western superfine at $5 50@6 00; common extras at $6 50@7 00; Milwaukee and Illinois extras at 7 00@ 8 00; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan at $7 50@ 8 75; Illinois at $7@9; and St. Louis at $8@14 per bbl. Southern Flour is quiet at $6@10 ₩ bbl. for common extras and choice family; and fancy Minnesota at $ 8 50@11 00 ₩ bbl. Corn is quiet at 92@96c ₩ bush, for mixed and yellow. Oats are firm at 62@70c ₩ bush for brown and white. Rye $1@1 04 ₩ bush. Shorts $24@25; Fine feed and Middlings at $33@37 ₩ ton.

Provisions—Pork is steady, sales at $14@15 for prime; $14@18 for mess; and $20 00@21 00 per bbl for clear. Beef ranges from $11@14 00 mess and extra mess, and $16@17 per bbl for family. Lard 14c for tierces for city and Western; and Smoked Hams 11@13c per lb. Butter sells at 25@28c per lb; and Cheese from 14@17c per lb, as to quality.

Produce—Beans are firm, and have been in demand, with sales of mediums at $1 90@1 95; extra pea at $2@ 2 60; and yellow eyes at $3 35@3 37½ ₩ bush. Eggs have been in demand and prices are higher, with sales at 30@32c ₩ doz. Potatoes are in good demand, and prices are sustained. The sales have been at 90@95c for Jacksons, and $1@1 10 for Early Rose. Onions are scarce and unsettled, with sales at prices ranging from $3@8 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

Hay—The market for Hay is firmer and prices are higher, with sales at $25@27 ₩ ton for good and choice.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 29.

Cotton.—Sales 1472 bales—middling uplands 21½.

Flour.—Receipts 10,300 bbls—State $8 35@9 85; Western Hoop Ohio, $8 35@7 60; Western, $6 85@7 35; Southern $6 40@11 00.

Wheat.—Sales, 76,000—No. 2 Mil., $1 57@1 58; No. 3, $1 59@—; No. 1 Chi., $1 60@1 60; No. 2, $1 54@1 55; No. 2 Mixed, $1 68; No. 3 $1 53; Winter Red, $1 65@ 1 66; Amber, $1 66@; No. 1 down, $1 68@1 69; White Mich., $1 77@1 77; Winter Western, $1 66.

Corn—Sales 98,000 bushels—new, 84@88.

Oats—Sales 49,000 bush. — Western 64@67½.

Pork—Mess, $16@17.

Lard—8½; kettle, 9½; steam, 10¼.

Sugar—Refining, 7¼. No. 12 Do., 8—

Gold and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 29.

Money was easy at 3@4 ₩ cent.

Gold ranged from 112¾@113, closing at 112¾@113.

United States Sixes (coupons) 1881, 122; 5-20's 1862, 115½; 1864, 120½; 1865, 121½; 1865, (5 years and July) 120½; 1867, 120½; 1868, 120½; New 5's, 1081— 10-40's (coupons), 115½; Currency, 116½.

Augusta City Market.

THURSDAY, April 30

Apples—Last week a few barrels of Baldwins were brought to market, those who brought them, exchanging two barrels of apples for one of flour. But they are so nearly out of market as to be hardly worth quoting. Dried, sliced, 10@12c.

Butter—There is little or no change in the butter market, the supply being fair, the quality, generally, good.

Beans—Pea and Yellow Eyes, $2 75@.

Cranberries—There are no cranberries in market at this season, and we will draw our quotations.

Cheese—Choice Live cheese and factory cheese 15@ 16c; common country 14@16c.

Flour—Superfine to common extra, $8 50@9 00; good $9 00@10 00; choice Western $9 50@10 50; St. Louis favorite brands $13 00@13 50.

Grain—Corn $1; oats 75c; western rye, $1; barley has advanced and we quote 90@1 2-

Hay—But little in market last week, although prices are unchanged, viz: $14@16 according to quality.

Hides and Skins—Hides, 7c; veal skins, 15c; deacons, 25@30c each; wool skins, $1@1 50 according to quality.

Lime—$1 40 ₩ cask.

Meal—Corn, $1@1 05 ₩ bush; rye, (none in market) $1 ₩ bush.

Produce—Potatoes have advanced to 70@75c; eggs in supply at 30c; domestic lard in pots, 17c.

Shorts—$2.00 per 100 lbs.

Seeds—Herds-grass $4; Western red top $1 10; Jersey or Southern red top, $1 25; Michigan clover, 14c; Northern New York clover 13c; Prairie clover, 16c; Connecticut clover, 18c; Alsike clover, 35c; orchard grass, $3 ₩ bush.

Provisions—Round hogs are being cut at 8@10c clear salt pork, 12c; domestic ham, 14@15c; good beef by the side, 8@10c; turkeys, 12@15c; fowl, 15@16c; veals, 10c by the carcass; mutton by the carcass, 10@11c.

Wool—Quiet, and but little doing; medium to fine, 42@45c; unwashed 30c.

Wood—Hard wood $6@8 ₩ cord; mill wood, delivered, $4 ₩ cord.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, April 29.

Apples—Green $6 00@$7 00; Dried 10@12c for Western; Eastern $4@5.

Beans—We quote hand-picked pea beans at $2 75@ 3 00; yellow eyes at $3 25@3 50.

Butter—Is selling at 33@38 cents for family. Store is selling from 28@30c.

Cheese—Factory is selling at 18@.0.

Vermont and New York Dairy is worth 16@17.

Fish—We have Large Shore, $5 50@5 75; large bank, $4 25@4 50; small, $3 50@3 75; pollock $2 75@3 50; hake, $1 75@2 25 per quint; herring, $3 00@4 00 per barrel; scaled per box, 25@27; mackerel, per bbl; Bay, No. 3 to 1 $11 00@17 50; Shore No. 1 and 2, $13 00@21 00.

Flour — We quote Superfine, $6 00 a 6 50; Spring X and XX, $6 75@8 50; Michigan Winter X and XX, $6 50@7 50; Ohio Winter X and XX, $6 75@9 50; St. Louis X and XX, $8 50@11 50.

Grain—We quote mixed corn at 93@95c, and yellow 95@96c. Oats are worth 65@66c, the latter at $30@32 per ton, and shorts at $28@30 per ton.

Hay—Loose, $14@20 per ton for prime.

Pressed is selling at from $16 to $18. Baled straw is selling at $11@13 per ton for prime.

Lard—Prime Western, per tierce, 11½@11¾c; per keg 10½@11c; pail 12@12c.

Pickles—We quote per bbl, $3 50; blue, $3 25; per bushel in bbls, $8 00@9 00; calcined in bbls $2 75

Produce—We quote beef side at 9 a 13c; veal 10 a 12; mutton 12 a 15c; Chickens 15 to 22 cents; Turkeys, 20@22c; Eggs, 17@19c; Potatoes 75@95 per bush; Onions, $8 00@9 00 per bbl Round Hogs, 8@9.

Provisions—We quote as follows:— Mess Beef, Chicago, $10 00 a 11 00; Extra Mess, 13 00 a 00; Plate $14 00; Extra Plate, $18 50; Pork backs, $21 00; clear, $20 00; mess, 18 00; Hams 12@13.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, April 29.

Beans— Yellow Eyes have sold at $3 00 per bush. Hand picked Pea beans $3@3 12½ per bush

Butter—Is worth from 28@38 ₩ lb, according to quality.

Eggs—Selling at 17 cts per dozen.

Hay—The best qualities of loose sell at $12 00 to $13 00 per ton. Pressed, $13@16.

Grain—Oats are now worth 70@75 cents per bushel. Corn, 95c@1.

Potatoes—Are worth 80c per bush.

Provisions—Good fresh beef, by the side, is worth 6 to 10c per lb; Mutton by the carcass 7@10c.

Wool—Is worth 30@40c ₩ lb.

Hides and Skins—Wool Skins $1@2 00 each. Hides are worth 6@7c per pound.

ENGLISH FINANCES. The estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the British Government for the current year were presented in the House of Commons last week. These estimates were based on Mr. Gladstone's figures. The gross revenues for the year ending March 31, 1874, are said to have been £77,336,000, and expenditures £76,456,000, including the Genera award, but excluding the cost of the Ashantee war.

The estimates for the current year are, receipts £78,995,000, and expenditures £72,503,000, which will leave a surplus of £5,492,000. In view of this surplus the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to reduce the income tax one penny per pound, abolish the duty on sugar, create additional terminal annuities to the amount of £450,000, reducing the national debt in ten years £7,000,000. He also recommends contributing one million pounds to ease local taxation and abolish the license system on horses. The figures were endorsed by Mr. Gladstone's late Chancellor, who in a speech approved the proposed measures in the strongest terms. The sugar duties were at once abolished and the whole budget was to be considered this week.

☞ The report of the Illinois railroad commissioners shows the total cost of the 6116 miles of railroad in operation in that State to be represented by 125 millions in bonds and 153 millions in stock,—278 millions in all, or about $45,000 a mile. On this investment the net earnings in 1873 were $13,638,622—$2,230 per mile, 4.85 per cent. on the investment. As the bonds bear interest at the rate of 7 or 8 per cent. it will be seen that the stockholders average only about 3 per cent. This profit is not so enormous as to excite envy in Illinois, where money easily commands 8 or 10 per cent. per annum.

☞ Alice Mason Sumner, the divorced wife of the late lamented Senator, has filed a petition in the Probate Court, asking that her name may be changed to that of Alice Mason, for the reason that "she has been divorced from her late husband, who has since deceased, and desires to resume her maiden name."

Congressional Summary.

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

SENATE. The President's message, transmitting the civil service report, was ordered printed.

Several memorials were presented, including one for the abolition of the moiety and spy system.

The Mennonite bill was taken up and amended by reducing the amount of land they shall be allowed to hold.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Louisiana bill, and Mr. Stockton yielded to Mr. Salsbury, who spoke at some length opposing the action of the President.

At 20 minutes past 2 o'clock Gen. Babcock, private Secretary to the President, appeared at the bar of the Senate and announced from the President the vetoing of the financial bill.

At the request of Mr. Conkling the message was read, when the chair announced that the message was now before the Senate, and the question was, shall it pass notwithstanding the objection of President Grant.

Mr. Conkling said that it was desirable to have it considered at an early day, but he supposed the Senators wanted to see the message in print and examine it. He therefore moved it be printed and lay on the table. Agreed to.

The Chair submitted the message from the President, enclosing a communication from the Secretary of State, and an accompanying report upon Navigator's Island. Referred to the Foreign Committee.

At 4.30 the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Bromberg of Ala., asked leave to have passed a bill to relieve the political disabilities of Raphael Semmes, and had sent to the Chair's desk and read a petition of Semmes for relief, dated Jan. 30, 1874.

Mr. Bromberg wished to make an appeal to the House, but Mr. Hale of Maine, thought the matter might at least wait until after the distribution of the Geneva award. The bill was not received.

Mr. Randall of Pa., presented a petition of the workmen of the District of Columbia for payment of their wages remaining unpaid. Referred to the Joint Investigating Committee.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill.

The item of $200,000 for the purchase of official postage stamps for the Treasury Department was reduced to $5000, on motion of Mr. Dunnell of Minn., the idea being to let the small sum go to pay the cost of furnishing stamps without regard to their face value, and so not to charge the Treasury Department with the payment of postage.

The item appropriating $6400 for the assay office at Charlotte, N. C., was changed to an appropriation of $1000 for taking care of the building.

The Committee rose after having disposed of fourteen pages of the bill, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 23.

SENATE. Petitions against compulsory pilotage from Maine were presented.

A bill was introduced reducing the tax on State bank circulation to the same as on national bank circulation. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution was agreed to print 5000 copies of the Post Office Committee report on the bill providing for transmission of correspondence by telegraph.

Finally the Louisiana bill was considered.

Mr. Merrimon argued that Louisiana had never been out of the Union and in denial of the right of a State to secede. The reconstruction acts were revolutionary on the part of Congress, though they were binding on the State government which had been organized under them. They had also been recognized by the executive, and though they were in the nature of revolutionary acts, having been accepted on all sides, they became valid. Under these reconstruction acts Louisiana had organized a government, Republican in form, and under her constitution an election was held in 1872, at which McEnery was legally elected Governor. Kellogg was a mere usurper.

Before concluding his argument Mr. Merrimon yielded to adjournment.

HOUSE. The legislative appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

On motion to strike out the paragraph for salaries of officers of the government of the District of Columbia, an angry discussion took place between Messrs. Brown of Kentucky, and Starkweather of Connecticut, the former complaining of the latter for having inserted in a speech of his published in the Record some weeks ago, a letter written by Brown in the early days of the rebellion, counselling the shooting of any man in Kentucky who would join the Union army, and Brown retaliating by reading to the House Starkweather's letter to Huntington, cashier of the First National Bank of Washington, asking pecuniary aid to defray the expenses of election.

At half past 4 the committee rose having disposed of seven pages of the bill.

Mr. Tyner of Indiana, from the Committee on Appropriations reported the post office appropriation bill. Referred to Committee of the Whole. The bill appropriates $35,653,391, of which $5,634,842 is to come out of the Treasury, the rest being derived from postal revenue. For the steamship service to China and Japan, it appropriates $500,000, to Brazil $150,000, and to the Sandwich Islands $175 000.

EVENING SESSION. The House spent two and a half hours in Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

There was some discussion about the franking privilege on a motion to strike out an item for postage stamps for the Interior Department which motion prevailed. No other matter of public interest was dicussed. There was a pretty full attendance though hardly a quorum.

FRIDAY, April 24.

SENATE. Mr. Edmonds of Vermont introduced by request a bill to provide for a commission upon the subject of postal telegraph.

Mr. Windom presented the report of the Committee on Transportation Routes and made a lengthy speech in explanation and advocacy thereof.

Mr. Windom said that the Committee have come to the conclusion that no substantial reduction in the cost of transportation is to be anticipated from unregulated competition between existing railways, nor in competition to be induced by authorizing the construction of additional lines if they are to be under private management and control.

Mr. Morrill of Maine called up the House bill to render available certain balances and unexpended appropriations for the payment of bounty and prize money to colored soldiers and sailors. Passed.

The Chair submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing the report of Major George H. Elliot on his tour of inspection of European lighthouse.

The Senate then went into executive session and then sojourned.

HOUSE. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was repored and referred to the Committee of the Whole. It appropriates $3 347 304, including $1,929,819 for claims of British subjects allowed by the joint commission and $150,000 for the survey of the boundary between the United States and the British possessions.

The legislative appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Mellish of N. Y., made a personal explanation, in which he denied being an Ishmaelitonist as represented by Mr. Conger of Mich., and he (Mellish) considered the remark of Mr. Conger relative to "Influences creeping around, as cowardly, suggesting that such allegation constituted conduct unbecoming a member of the House or of a gentlemen.

Mr. Conger replied that he must have misunderstood Mr. Mellish, and continued a semijocose disclaimer.

The usual annual discussion over appropriations for the agricultural department occupied several hours and covered the familiar range of subjects, such as worthlessness or local inappropriateness of the seeds furnished, the supply of the northwest with such seeds as would grow only in the valley of the lower Mississippi, and the sending down there of Penn. rye and Berks county oats.

The committee rose after disposing of fourteen pages of the bill, leaving only six undisposed of.

Mr. Myers of Pa., introduced a bill to repeal the second section of the act of July 6, 1872, which reduces the duties on certain imported articles ten per cent.

Saturday, April 25.

SENATE. Not in session.

HOUSE. The appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Nesmith of Oregon moved to strike out from the paragraph relating to the Department of Justice, the item of $1400 for care and subsistence of horses and $600 for repairs to carriages and harnesses. He spoke of the Attorney General's $1600 carriage, and remarked that lawyers of his (Attorney General) calibre in his State rode on the outside of a fifty dollar mule (Laughter). There was a Spanish proverb to the effect that if you put a beggar on horseback will ride to the devil.

Mr. Negley of Pensylvania objected to the comparison of an officer of the government to a beggar on horseback.

Mr. Nesmith—"I simply referred to the mule." (Laughter).

The Chairman—The gentleman from Oregon will continue being careful to keep in order.

Mr. Nesmith—I was only quoting a Spanish proverb, which says "Put the beggar on horse back and he will ride to the devil." I have no objection to such a termination to his journey, but I don't want the people to pay for the transportation. (Laughter.)

The debate on the question of how many horses were needed for the Attorney General was continued, it coming out that three horses were at the service of that official last year.

An amendment striking out items for horses and carriages was agreed to 85 to 69.

Mr. Merriam of New York attempted a speech on the financial question but was frequently interrupted.

Mr. Tremaine of New York responded saying the greenback currency was the best irredeemable currency he ever knew.

A resolution by Mr. G. F. Hoar was adopted prohibiting officials receiving perquisites not expressly provided by law, nor the service or labor of any person employed in the service of the United States.

An amendment was adopted that all clerks of United States circuit and district courts, marshals or district attorneys, shall reside in their districts.

The section increasing office hours of departments was stricken out. The last section which provides that on the first of July of each year all unexpended balances of two years standing shall be carried to the surplus fund, was amended so as to exempt monies for river and harbor improvements, light houses, certain public buildings, and the Albany Post office.

The Committee then arose. The main question was ordered and the House adjourned.

Monday, April 27.

SENATE. The galleries were densely crowded, as to-day was set apart for eulogies on Sumner. The bust of Sumner, draped, was placed in a conspicuous position. Vice President Wilson was present but not presiding.

After prayer Senator Boutwell delivered an eulogy upon the late Senator Sumner. Immediately after reading the journal Mr. Boutwell said, in accordance with notice preuiously given, he now submitted to the Senate the following resolutions and asked their consideration:

Resolved by the Senate, That as an additional mark of respect to the memory of Charles Sumner, long a Senator of Massachusetts, business be now suspended that the friends and associates of the deceased may pay a fitting tribute to his public and private virtues.

Resolved, That the Secretory of the Senate be instructed to present these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

The resolutions were agreed to.

Eulogistic remarks were then made by Senators, Boutwell, Thurman, Morrill of Vermont, Sherman, Spencer, Pratt, Sargeant and Wadleigh.

HOUSE. Several bills were introduced and referred.

Mr. Frye of Maine, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Reform of the Civil Service, to consider carefully and report forthwith the subject of officers of the Senate and House, with a view to remove any irregularity or injustice existing. Adopted.

Mr. Hale of Maine, introduced a bill amending the shipping commissioner act, so as not to apply to sail or steam vessels engaged in the coasting trade or lake trade touching at foreign ports or otherwise in trade between the United States and British North American possessions, or in any case where seamen are by custom or agreement entitled to participate in the profits or results of a cruise or voyage. Passed.

The message being received from the Senate in reference to the death of Senator Sumner, Mr. E. R. Hoar of Mass., offered a resolution that as an additional mark of respect to the memory of Charles Sumner, long a Senator from Massachusetts, and in sympathy with the action of the Senate, business be suspended in the House to allow fitting tributes to be paid to his public and private virtues.

The resolution was adopted and Mr. E. R. Hoar addressed the House in eulogy of Senator Sumner. He was followed by Mr. Dawes of Mass., Lamar of Miss., Orth of Ind., Ramsey of S. C., Potter of N. Y., Kelley of Pa., Nesmith of Oregon, G. F. Hoar of Mass., Conger of Mich., and Phillips of Kansas. The most notable speech was that of Mr. Lamar. Adjourned.

Tuesday, April 28.

SENATE. On the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Wright moved to lay aside the pending order and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the finance bill and the President's message vetoing the same.

Mr. Sherman moved that the bill and message be made the special order for Monday next. A lengthy debate followed.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Wright's motion to lay aside the Louisiana bill and take up the finance bill with the President's message, and it was agreed to, yeas 35, nays 27.

The chair announced the finance bill before the Senate and the question was, should it pass notwithstanding the President's objection. Upon this question the constitution required a vote to be taken by yeas and nays. No one taking the floor, the roll was called and resulted, yeas 34, nays 30, as follows:

Yeas—Allison, Bogy, Boarman, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Conver, Dennis, Dorsey, Ferry of Michigan, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton, West, Windom and Wright—34

Nays—Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Howe, Jones, Kelly, Morrill of Vermont, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Therman and Wadleigh—30.

Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative the bill was lost.

Mr. Morrill of Maine was paired with Mr. Martin, and Mr. Ransom of North Carolina paired himself with Mr. Schurz.

HOUSE. A bill was passed appropriating $90,000 for rations, etc., for the Louisians sufferers.

The House then took up the legislative appropriation bill and the chairman of the committee, Mr. Garfield of Ohio) addressed the House, giving a resume of the provisions of the bill and the changes made in it by the committee of the whole.

The amendment increasing the salaries of some officers of the House was agreed to, without the yeas and nays.

The amendment appropriating $5000 for the purchase of official stamps for the Treasury Department instead of $100,000, the object being to break up the system of requiring each department to pay its own postage was agreed to, yeas 130, nays 90.

The amendment offered by Mr. Speer of Pa., requiring the Attorney General to report in detail the expenditures of the contingent fund was agreed to; also the amendment requiring clerks and marshals of the District Courts to be residents of the district.

The amendment exempting appropriations for river and harbor improvements, light-houses and certain public works from the law which requires unexpended balances of appropriations to be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the treasury at the expiration of two years, was then passed, and the House at a quarter past 5 adjourned.

ANOTHER VASQUEZ ROBBERY. Vasquez, the California bandit, for whom a reward of $15,000 is offered, and five of his men went to the ranch of a Mexican within five miles of Los Angelos, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, on the 16th of April, robbed the house and every one in it, and then compelled the owner to draw a check for $800 on a Los Angelos bank and send his boy to collect it. The boy, who was savagely threatened if he divulged, went and returned with the money. While he was gone the robbers cooked a dinner out of the provisions in the house. They had previously robbed a party of travelers within three miles of town. The Sheriff of Los Angelos pursued the robbers with a large posse, but they escaped to the mountains through the Tejon Pass. There was some hope that they would fall into the hands of Sheriff Morse of Alameda county, who was at the other end of the pass.

☞ Late dispatches from San Antonio state that William Milbach, a commercial traveller, en route from Goliad to Beeville in an ambulance, accompanied by a negro driver, was attacked by three bandits. One tied Milbach while others were searching for money and valuables. Milbach succeeded in getting one arm loose, and drawing a pistol concealed under his coat killed two of the highwaymen, but was himself killed by the third The negro managed to escape with the money and valuables, amounting to several thousand dollars.

MEXICAN CLAIMS DECISION. A Washington special says the decision of the umpire, Sir Edward Thornton, dismissing the claim of Aguierre against the United States, is a test case, and will be applied to the three hundred and sixty-five other cases known as the Mexican-Indian Depredation Claims, and aggregating some $31,000,000. The full text is published by Thornton's decision, as rendered to the United States and Mexican Claims Commissioner.

☞ The Supreme Court in Massachusetts has just awarded $15,000 damages to Margaret Black of Fall River, who brought an action against Weeks & Potter, wholesale druggists of Boston. She was nearly poisoned to death from the effects of a dose of aconite, put up by that firm and inadvertently labelled otherwise. The package was sold to a Fall River apothecary, and by him to the plaintiff. Weeks & Potter have appealed on exceptions.

☞ Many of our ladies complain of being defrauded in buying Spool Silks, in some instances getting not more than one-half the number of yards represented. Every spool of the Eureka Silk is warranted full length and perfect in every respect.

Foreign News.

Great Britain.

Mr. Gladstone, in a speech reviewing the buget, said he regarded the reduction of a penny in the income tax an important step toward the abolition of the tax. He approved the removal of the duties on sugar, but opposed the abolition of the House license. He attacked the method proposed for the relief of local taxation, because the question next year would be prejudiced by this year's legislation. He generally congratulated Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the favorable exhibit of the finances he has been enablad to lay before the House.

LONDON, April 24. There is being an extensive "lockout" of laborers in the agricultural districts. A meeting to express sympathy for the men deprived of work was held at Exeter Hall last night. Messrs. Morley, Jenkins and Arch were present. The hall was crowded. Resolutions in accordance with the meeting were unanimously adopted.

Accountants appointed to investigate the books of the Erie Railroad company sailed for New York on Wednesday.

LONDON, April 27. A whisky crusade was inaugurated at Manchester to-day. Several signatures to the pledge were obtained.

LONDON, April 28. Three buildings in Newgate street fell to-day, and several persons were crushed in the ruins.

Italy.

NEW YORK, April 27. A Rome dispatch states that the Secretary of Court Mariaflori 2nd a Turin merchant were assassinated and plundered in a railway carriage between Alessandria and Straddla. The ruffians escaped. The police are unable to discover the assassins.

☞ From the Northern Sentinel published at Colebrook, N. H., we have the full particulars of the death of Dr. Augustus Harris to which we briefly alluded last week. Being somewhat out of health, the Doctor took a tablespoonful of what he supposed to be tincture of rhubarb, but it proved to be tincture of aconite, an active and deadly poison. The alarm was at once given and every effort was made to counteract the effects of the drug, but it was too active, and he died in half an hour.

We quote from the Sentinel:

"Probably no man in Northern Coos was better known than Dr. Augustus Harris. His gig is among the earliest recollections of many of our people. He was born in Paris, Me., Sept. 29, 1811, being 63 years and 7 months old at the time of his death. He was a student of Bowdoin College, and studied medicine with Dr. Millett of Norway, Me., also attending medical lectures at Hanover, N. H. He came to Colebrook in the fall of 1838, being the successor of Dr. White, who moved West two or three years before that. In February 1840, he married Miss Louisa A. Cox, of Norway, Me., whose death we chronicled a few weeks ago. They had two daughters, both of whom died several years since. His repeated bereavements and laborious life had told upon him very much in the past few years. His eyesight had greatly failed, to which fact, probably, his fatal mistake is to be attributed. His kindness and generosity of heart were proverbial, and his death is universally lamented.

☞ The statistics of the dead letter office at Washington show an immense amount of carelessness among letter writers. During the month of March 354,967 dead letters were received, and of this number 218,994 were not delivered on account of errors in the address. There were 40,457 which were held for postage; 20,466 were fictitious letters and 21,231 were returned from foreign countries. There were returned to the writers during the month 185,945 letters, of which 5,103 contained money or other valuables. Buckle shows that these mistakes follow a natural law, in the fact that the number of misdirected letters which pass through the London Post-office, is annually according to the ratio of population.

☞ On the marriage of the Swedish minister in Aroostook to an American girl, the *Sunrise* thus gushes:

Having an acquaintance with both the gentleman and lady, we have no doubt it will prove one of those happy unions eminently fit and proper. In the veins of the population of Aroostook courses the blood of the Sandinavian, the Anglo Saxon, the Celtic and the Gallic races, and from the union of these noble branches of the human family, we may reasonable expect that in the ages to come will live in Aroostook a noble brotherhood, having all the splendid and desirable traits of character of their ancestry. Pastor Wiren has set a worthy example, of which, if our young people think favorbly, we hope they will "go and do likewise."

☞ They have a new and improved way of fighting duels in Texas. Instead of pistols or, swords and coffee for two, each combatant takes passage on a different train of cars. By this method the survivor, if there happens to be one, escapes the crime of murder. The challenged party no longer names the time and kind of weapons, but simply has his choice of trains.

☞ Rufus S. Stevens formerly of Maine, but for several years a resident of Minneapolis, Minn. recently died in that city. He was formerly a member of the State Senate and an active, energetic man.

CONSUMPTION,

the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured.

RAVENSWOOD, Va., Oct. 28th, 1872.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Sir—For the last year I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery. I owe my life to it, having been afflicted for years. Did not use it but a short time before I was benefited, at last it was very bad, not able to sit up much, was suffering greatly with my throat, was getting blind, had a dry cough, and much pain in my lungs. I have used twelve bottles of the Discovery and am almost well.

KATE T. WARDNER.

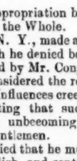
A son of Mr. J. H. Messek of Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., died of Consumption. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, so says Mr. C. B. Canfield, editor of the *Chatham Courier*.

S. R. Eelar, druggist, West Union, O., writes to state that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a wonderful cure of Consumption in his neighborhood.

Special Notices.

The Foremost Tonic of the Age.

Taking into consideration the character of its vouchers, the history of its cures, and its immense annual sales, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be fairly entitled the Foremost Tonic of the Age. It is not only a tonic but a constitutional and local alterative, and its tendency is to substitute healthy for diseased action throughout the system. If the stomach is feeble and torpid it produces a vitalizing impression upon its mucous tissues. No sooner has the dyspeptic swallowed a dose of it than he knows by his sensations that his stomach has received an increase of vigor. It increases the desire for food and the ability to digest and assimilate it. If the liver is derelict, it improves the condition of the organ and causes it to act a new and healthful impulse. The bowels being obstructed, it promotes the flow of the bile into the intestinal canal and thereby relieves them and re-establishes their natural action. Its effect upon the brain, the nerves and the kidneys is equally salutary. In short, it tones, alters and regulates the whole system.



Centaur Liniments

allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use; the Yellow Wrapper is for animals. Price 50 cents; large bottles $1. 1y20

Children Cry for Castoria.—Pleasant to take—a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels. 1y20

Dr. Baker's Pain Panacea, for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Colic, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Frost-bites, Swellings, Soreness of the chest and all affections of the body, external and internal. For Colds, Sore Throat, Quinzy, and diseases of the throat and mucous membrane, it is an invaluable remedy. JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Proprietors, 8 and 9 College Place, New York.

Economy, comfort, looks, all combine to make SILVER TIPPED Shoes indispensable for children. Try them. Never wear through at the toe. 4t20

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pleurisy, Stiff Joints, Sore Throat, Croup, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Toothache, Earache, Sick Headache, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Cuts, Corns, Bunions, Scalds, Burns, Wounds, Piles, Scrofula, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Swellings, Rheumatism in the Limbs, Joints or Muscles, Contracted Muscles, Stiffness, Soreness, Lameness, Numbness, Caked Breasts, Scratches, Mange, Foot Rot, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sweeny, Harness Galls, Saddle Galls, Sore Backs, Sore Shoulders, Sore Feet, Diseases of the Feet, Contracted Cords, Ringbone, Thrush, Quarter Crack, Scratches, Grease Heel, Diseases of the Udder, Caked Bag, Garget in Cows, Hoose, Distemper, Shoe Boil, Colic, Founder, Inflammation, Lung Fever, Pleuro Pneumonia, Shipping Fever, Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Bladder, Diseases of the Womb, Diseases of the Rectum, Diseases of the Stomach, Diseases of the Bowels, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Heart, Diseases of the Lungs, Diseases of the Throat, Diseases of the Nose, Diseases of the Eyes, Diseases of the Ears, Diseases of the Head, Diseases of the Skin, Diseases of the Blood, Diseases of the Nerves, Diseases of the Muscles, Diseases of the Joints, Diseases of the Bones, Diseases of the Glands, Diseases of the Secretions, Diseases of the Excretions, Diseases of the Constitution, Diseases of the Vital Organs, Diseases of the Digestive Organs, Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, Diseases of the Circulatory Organs, Diseases of the Nervous Organs, Diseases of the Muscular Organs, Diseases of the Osseous Organs, Diseases of the Glandular Organs, Diseases of the Secretory Organs, Diseases of the Excretory Organs, Diseases of the Reproductive Organs, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Sexual Organs, Diseases of the Male Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs, Diseases of the Children, Diseases of the Infants, Diseases of the Aged, Diseases of the Middle Aged, Diseases of the Young, Diseases of the Old, Diseases of the Rich, Diseases of the Poor, Diseases of the Black, Diseases of the White, Diseases of the Red, Diseases of the Yellow, Diseases of the Brown, Diseases of the Blue, Diseases of the Green, Diseases of the Purple, Diseases of the Orange, Diseases of the Violet, Diseases of the Indigo, Diseases of the Rainbow, Diseases of the Sky, Diseases of the Earth, Diseases of the Water, Diseases of the Air, Diseases of the Fire, Diseases of the Light, Diseases of the Darkness, Diseases of the Day, Diseases of the Night, Diseases of the Morning, Diseases of the Noon, Diseases of the Evening, Diseases of the Midnight, Diseases of the Spring, Diseases of the Summer, Diseases of the Autumn, Diseases of the Winter, Diseases of the North, Diseases of the South, Diseases of the East, Diseases of the West, Diseases of the Northeast, Diseases of the Northwest, Diseases of the Southeast, Diseases of the Southwest

Poetry.

APRIL.

April has searched the winter land,
And found her petted flowers again;
She kissed them to unfold their leaves,
She coaxed them with her sun and rain,
And filled the grass with green content,
And made the weeds and clover vain.

Her fairies climb the naked trees,
And set green caps on every stalk;
Her primroses peep bashfully
From borders of the garden walk;
And in the reddened maple tops
Her blackbird gossips sit and talk.

She greets the patient evergreens,
She gets a store of ancient gold,
Gives tasselled presents to the breeze,
And teaches rivers songs of old;
Then shakes the trees with stolen March winds,
And laughs to hear the cuckoo scold.

Smetimes, to fret the sober sun,
She pulls the clouds across his face;
But finds a snowdrift in the woods,
Grows meek again and prays his grace;
Waits till the last white wreath is gone,
And drops arbutus in the place.

Her crocuses and violets
Give all the world a gay "Good year!"
Tall irises grow tired of green,
And get themselves a purple gear;
And tiny buds, that lie asleep
On hill and field, her summons hear.

She rocks the saucy meadow-cups;
The sunset's heart anew she dyes;
She fills the dusk of deepest woods
With vague, sweet sunshine and surprise,
And wakes the periwinkles up
To watch her with their wide blue eyes.

At last she deems her work is done,
And finds a willow rocking chair;
Dons spectacles of apple buds,
Kerchief and cap of almonds rare,
And sits, a very grandmother,
Shifting her sunshine needles there.

And when she sees the deeper suns
That usher in the happy May,
She sighs to think her time is past,
And weeps because she cannot stay,
And leaves her tears upon the grass,
And turns her face, and glides away.

Atlantic Monthly.

Our Story Teller.

Frank Weston's Troubles.

"That girl!"

Little Miss Deems, standing one June day in the middle of her school-room floor, sighed the sigh of a teacher at her wit's end. She was a small person with a great forehead. She had light scant hair, and she looked precisely like forty other women you would meet in a day's travel. But her identity was clear; she wore a pair of gold bowed spectacles which fitted her Roman nose with unmistakable exactness. Now, as Miss Deems stood there the two glasses of her spectacles reflected two pictures like a stereoscope of "that girl."

High shoulders, high cheek bones, a shock of dark hair, a pair of keen, black eyes, an over-grown thirteen-year-old figure—this was the picture.

"What is the feminine of Ishmael, I wonder?" said Miss Deems to herself. "That child should have been christened by it! and she a missionary's daughter!"

Frances was in disgrace, you understand. This was often the case, I'm afraid. She was, as Miss D. had hinted, a sort of an Ishmael, with her two sun-browned hands against every one, and every pair of hands against hers. It was burdocks, I think, on this particular afternoon, which Frank had brought to school with wicked intent, and by whose mischief little Alice Farley now stood up in her class, with her glossy, mother-brushed, curls stuck full of the ugly pickers.

"Frances, you may bring your books to the front seat by Tommy Blair," Miss Deems had said. "This may be your seat for two weeks."

That was why Frank's tall body was folded up like a camp stool, on a bench built for bodies half its size. That was why she was fain to use her knees for a desk, and to rest books and elbows thereupon as she thrust her fists into her freckled cheeks, and studied geography. She fastened her eyes on the book, and a moment afterward exclaimed:

"Miss Deems, this picture of the harbor of Malta isn't a bit like it, for I remember when we were there."

"Very well; be quiet now."

"Yes, ma'am."

In ten seconds the room echoed to a suppressed and terror-stifled giggle.

"Tommy! Why, Tommy, is that you?"

Miss Deems looked at the little boy whose primal offence this laugh was, and who was doing his best to crowd his two fists into his erring mouth. Tommy explained that he couldn't help it. "Frank doth make up thuth queer fatheth!"

"You mustn't look at Frank, dear; and besides, she has just come to sit on the little seats, and you must teach her how to act. Frank, you must stay and talk with me a few minutes after school."

A pause now, and a silence resting on the room. Miss Deems sits beside the stove. There is a pitcher upon it with asparagus and peonies within.

It is a little white school-house with two gray-trunked maples standing by the down-hill road. The sun is shining not like a flood of gold, nor like liquid amber or anything else to which poets have compared it, but like what seems to me better, its own splendid self the June sun. The maple boughs let the sunshine strain through, and Frank Weston falls to watching the mottled, shifting leaf shadows at her toes on the bare floor. A waft of perfume floats in from all outside, a breeze that has kept company with a thousand flowers and is sweet from its associations. You know what June is in the country.

Roses were in bloom, roses wild and roses tame. The kalmias lifted up masses of pink flowers which admired themselves in the mirrors of their own shining foliage. And down at the foot of the hill, behind the school-house, in the swamp where the frogs sang every night under the moon, there stood a clump of azaleas, whose purple blossoms indicated that the time of green leaves drew near.

This was all very nice; but there was one thing nicer—the brook. Down the hill behind the school-house it came dancing over the stones with white, white feet, and the merry noise of its dancing could be heard all day long in the sunlight, and all night under the moon and stars.

Frank listened now—such soft music it was, this of falling water, coming in the pauses of Miss Deems' glasses, coming now between Tommy's serious "P-u-theth," and Ida Wilbur's shrieking at the tip-top of her lungs, "D-o-g, dog," and "C-a-t, cat."

Frank sat still and listened. She fancied the water starting away up on the mountain top, coming down from one rock to another, past the grove, away under the bridge, then gliding, slipping, fainter and fainter, now far away in the dim distance, dying into a hush of softness and silence.

The instant Miss Deems happened to glance at Frank, and noticed a strange look in her face, a certain dreamy expression about the eyes, a softened sweetness about every feature that had never been there before. And in that instant the teacher was aware of something in the nature of this strange girl which she had never seen until now.

"Frances, I want to talk with you a little."

This was after school, and when the room was empty and reminded one of a mill whose many wheels and great noise have all at once stopped. Miss Deems was seated in her chair. Frank stood beside her and in front of the black-board. The teacher looked in vain at this moment for any trace of the hushed sweetness, the soft dreaminess of an hour ago. Both were gone.

Miss Deems put that question which was uppermost in her mind:

"Frank, what does make you act so?"

"Act how, Miss Deems?" Quick as lightning the second query trod on the heels of the first.

"Why—why, you know you don't act like other people."

"And why should I act like other people? Was I made like other people?—Have I been brought up like other people? Wasn't I born among heathen, and tended in childhood by a Zulu woman? I tell you Miss Deems, you don't know how I have tried to be like other girls. There's Edith Blair now. Her father's rich and she's got a mother, and she can play the piano, and wears pretty dresses, and I think she's lovely; but she don't have anything to say to such a creature as I am. Look at me, just!"

Frank stopped pacing up and down the dusty floor, and stopped in front of Miss Deems. A beam of the afternoon sun struck across the room, and lighted up the figure of the young girl as she planted herself there.

"Look at me!" she said.

Miss Deems looked, and saw an ungainly girl with unformed figure and coarse features, a girl at her most awkward age, untrained and ill-dressed in a limp, unfitted linen dress.

In imagination she saw also the figure that Frank had called up of Edith Blair, a gentle girl of sixteen, with a complexion like a sweet pea, a figure with the grace of an elm sapling, features softly outlined, and eyes as demure and mild as the tint of sky in May time.

"She's lovely," continued Frances, "and every one loves her. She don't want people to love her any more than I do; and the first minute a person sets eyes on Edith, they are friends to her, and the instant a person sets eyes on me, they are foes to me. You know it's gospel truth, Miss Deems, and you're too good a Christian to deny it. If I were a boy, I'd be all right. I'm a girl, and I'm all wrong. I've endured horror trying to make myself like other girls, and here I am. Everybody in Arley hates me. You needn't "Why Frances" me—Don't I know? They expected me before I came. I was a missionary's daughter, and wasn't I going to be an example to all beholders? Wasn't I going to be 'The Persian Flower' and 'Little Henry and his Bearer' all over again? Wasn't I going to be a juvenile pillar of the Sunday school, and sit with my smooth hair parted just in the middle, like a kind of ministering angel speaking the Zulu tongue? Now, then, I've come, and I ain't what they expected, and they're down on me, and there isn't a soul in Arley who cares a fig for me, or would mind if I tumbled over the side of the Dell and broke my neck to-morrow; not one but Daisy, dear little blind thing."

"There's aunt Harriet, Frank."

"Aunt Harriet!" The girl's lips spelt contempt. "Miss Deems, I'll tell you something. Aunt Harriet has a bureau with four drawers, and every drawer is filled with night-caps. One is for spring, one for summer, etc., and every night-cap has a paper label printed on to the right string, to say when it was worn last, and when it's got to be worn next; and I can tell you, if aunt Harriet should hear that I had been tumbled off the meeting-house steeple and killed, it wouldn't trouble her so much as it would to find out she had slept in a February night-cap in July. Aunt Harriet always has a nervous headache, and she says her head begins to ache the minute I come in at the gate. Great deal she can help me. O, I wish I had somebody to care something about me, and tell me things."

Walking up and down, Frank had paused looking doggedly out of the window. Down the hill, drawn by a white pony, rolled a low-hung basket carriage. It had sky-blue trimmings, and the reins were held by a slender girl dressed all in white, and looking herself as dainty and fresh as a flower whose petals no atom of dust or earthly soil has ever touched. It was Edith Blair. Frank watched her, and a great sense of injustice surged up inside. She turned and flung herself into a seat as Miss Deems asked—

"Have you no brothers or sisters, Frank?"

"No ma'am. I had a little sister, but she—O Canny, Canny! She did love me and I did love her so! O, if she had only lived!"

A wild tempest of sobs burst forth, and for the next ten minutes little Miss Deems felt more convinced than ever that there was a nature whose depth and strength were beyond her philosophy. However, she tried her best as comforter, and when at length, she had wiped the hot, tear-wet face, and tied Frank's battered hat for her, it was with real love in her heart and a hope of better things.

"The little darling!" Frank said, as they passed Jonas Hale's house, and blind Daisy came groping out to kiss her friend. "She looks like my Canny, I think. Canny was lame. Good-night, Miss Deems.

They had come to where their ways parted. It was at "The Dell." Here were steep, green walls, seventy-five feet down, the road running at the foot.

Now the new railroad was being built, and a bridge was to cross this ravine. Frank stopped to-night to look at the "sleepers" or "stringers" which had been laid from side to side. It was a dizzy height, that, even to this fearless girl.

My heart fails me when I think of the events of the next week, a week during which Frank had promised herself and Miss Deems to try turning over seven new leaves, a week from which the teacher had hoped great reformation. Alas and alack! The end of that week found Arley in a state of wrath and execration for which all its history, from the Indian massacres down to the present time hardly affords a parallel.

Frances Weston had "acted like a creetur possessed," as Polly, the maid of all works at Miss Weston's, declared. "I say for't, if I havn't expected every night to see her brought home in ten pieces."

She had put the climax to her evil deeds by taking the horse off to a remote street on the dark night of the prayer-meeting, and subsequently, at the sewing society, by changing the clothing of two three-months-old babies, their mothers being meanwhile at tea, causing thereby the most remarkable confusion in two worthy households which was only quieted at midnight by an exchange of human commodity in the public highway. Who wonders that, after this, Frank was let alone both at school, and at home, and informed by several juveniles that, "My mother said I was to have nothing to do with you."

"All right. Hope you'll get out your own grindstones, cube root examples," and Frank smiled; but she walked home and up to the hay-loft very fast. Something that Kitty Blair had said, quoting from her pretty sister Edith, had made the girl's smile a very bitter one. "Coarse," and "rude" had been the words. Frank had so admired Edith, and beside the poor child did not want to have people like her. Below all this hoyden character, there lay a warm heart longing, fairly agonizing for some one to love. No one suspected it. How could they?

When Frank's headache was somewhat eased, she left the hay-loft and bounded away toward Jonas Hale's house. Jonas was a poor man and made Harriet Weston's garden. His wife was nearly a cripple from rheumatism, and little blind Daisy, the four-year darling, was Frank's one friend. "I love oo better'n anybody most," Daisy said; and whether the Arley world smiled or frowned, her love never wavered.

Now, in her extremity, Frank had been seized with a longing for the little soft face against her own burning cheeks, and urged on by this desire, she ran down the hill. There was a turn in the road where Jonas' house and the new railroad bridge came into sight. At this angle Frank stopped short.

The setting sun threw a bright glow over the whole landscape, and in it her eyes caught sight of but one moving figure. But that—Frank turned white, gave a little cry, and sprang away like a wild creature. What was it? There, forty rods off on the beams of the high bridge, was blind Daisy!

Frank did not scream. She felt instantly that it would avail nothing. A hundred thoughts came rushing at once through her burning brain. "If she should fall, if she should die! God would take care of that. No one in Arley would care." Bitter, more bitter than the thought of death, even, seemed this thought. There flashed across her mind a glimpse of her kind father away among the Zulus, of her mother's grave in the hot sand. Then every thought was centered on the present moment.

As she flew past Jones' house a woman crept out, glanced, shrieked, and dropped all in a heap by the gate.

Frank was dimly aware of other forms starting up. In her ears confused voices cried, "Stop! You'll be killed!" She remembered one man putting out his hands to hold her. She recollected saying, "I can save her if any one. They would frighten her," and the next instant she had put up a little prayer, and she knew that her feet were on the beam.

There were no boards lain across only those "stringers" from bank to bank over the dell. Frank prayed, and she willed not to look below her feet. On before her, thirty yards, she could see little Daisy, could hear her making cooing "love noises" to herself. She had started to meet her father, and she evidently thought herself walking on a plank of the broad sidewalk.

"Oh, what if she should find out where she is? If she should get frightened!" thought Frank. People were collecting on the opposite bank. In the distance one of the builders was hurrying to the spot. Frank was every moment nearing Daisy, when suddenly the little one stopped.

"Oh, she is bending down, she is reaching out her hand," said Frank, and felt all her blood freeze, as it seemed, while Daisy held her little hand out over the frightful abyss, down, down.

The next instant the little one flung herself across the beam as though it had been the top of a rail fence, her head on one side, her feet on the other. Every heart stood still.

"Daisy! Daisy!" Frank made her voice soft. "Don't move a bit. It's your own Franky coming."

The next instant she had reached the child and lifted her in her arms. Then she saw what she had not seen before, that a narrow board had been laid cross-wise here, that Daisy's feet had rested on this, and Providence had thus kept her "from falling."

Frank lifted her and whispered, "Be still. Don't hug me for one little minute, Daisy. Then she girded up her strength with one mighty effort to tread the remainder of the perilous way.

"If I can only get her safely over, I can die then," she said to herself.

"I'm coming, give her to me," spoke a man's voice.

Frank felt herself being led the last few yards, knew that she had walked off and upon green turf, half heard a great and glad cry go up from the people; then she thought, "I am dying, now," and he knew no more.

Frank came to herself in a great dim room the gold and purple of twilight coming in through the open windows, and a slender figure in white bending over her. In her half conscious state she was aware of the softest hands bathing her head, of golden curls touching her cheek, and when she opened her eyes, of hearing a sweet voice exclaim—

"You dear, splendid Frank! Don't be frightened. You're here. We had you brought to my room, and I'm going to take care of you. I had to fight almost to get you. O my dear, you can't think, everybody in Arley is so proud of you. You're a heroine. The rest of us are nowhere.

"Edith, dear, spoke amotherly voice that of Mrs. Blair, "you mustn't excite Frank. Perfect quiet, you know, Dr. Fowler said. You may bring your friend her tea and feed her with toast; you may even sleep with her if you will be good, but I forbid talking."

So in Edith's pretty blue and white room, in one of Edith's own white wrappers, Frank sat up and went through the ceremony of tea drinking. But she was quite too happy to eat. She seemed somehow to have "entered into rest;" and, indeed, she had. This was the beginning of the unkept waif being cared for in a home with a mother.

The Blairs took Frank with them to Nahant that summer, and what with Mrs. Blair's gentle teachings, and Edith's loving companionship, Frank became beloved and respected, and her reformation was rewarded by her being adopted into the Blair family.

A True Story.

Two or three weeks ago an accident did not occur near Scranton, Penn., the newspapers missed a sensational horror, and a dozen men, instead of being hurled into eternity without time to breathe a prayer, walked quietly home to their dinners, quite unconscious that death had them by the throats. It might, after all, be worth our while to look into the cause of the loss of this tragedy to the world; we should have been keen enough to unearth the guilty party if it had occurred. The facts are briefly these:

In the largest anthracite coal mine in the State, the care of the cars in which passengers are lowered and hoisted is placed in the hands of a Scotch-Irishman, an ordinary fellow enough. The cable, necessarily of great weight and thickness, passes through the roof of a slightly-built shed, under which he stands. One morning, as the man stood smoking his pipe, his hand upon the lever, his mind, very probably, busy with his dinner, and assuredly not wrought up to any heroic rapture of resolve, the ascending car (loaded with coal) at one end of the cable, broke, and fell crashing into the dark shaft, to be shattered into a thousand fragments. He knew that in the next minute the cable, released from the strain, would fly back, and fall with crushing weight on the rickety beams and boards of the roof. Death was absolutely certain if he did not escape from the shed. But if he took his hand from the lever, the descending car, full of men must fall one or two hundred feet. He had but one instant to face his death and theirs and to choose between them. There was a boy in the back of the shed; the man motioned to him with his head to go out. Then he tightened his hold on the lever. The loosened cable struck and caught somehow below against the side of the shaft. Surely God meant it should so strike! It was the delay of but a breath of time; but it was enough. The car grated with a jar against the ground far below; its occupants stepped leisurely out, while the man who had saved them above threw himself from under the shed, just as its roof, beam, pulleys and all, crashed down on the spot where he had been standidg.

We do not know the man's name, and should scarcely need to publish it if we did. Name or reward jar some how against the deed itself. There is a wholesome tonic for all of us in the certainty, which is forced upon us now and then, of the unknown, unmeasured resources of courage and heroism and unflinching integrity to duty which we possess among what we choose to call the mass of the people. It is, after all, only when a man reaches the certainties of middle age that he is not surprised every new day by the knowledge of how admirable a crew has been put into the world for its long voyage: how many of the women are gracious and finely natured; how mony men respond promptly to the call of honesty or duty or even self-sacrifice, because it is the simple and natural thing for them to do so. We will congratulate ourselves, then, not that his class can boast one such brave fellow as the Scotch-Irish engineer, but that, like King Harry over Percy's grave, we believe that it "has a thousand such as he."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Queen Victoria's Children..

Writing of members of the British royal family, a correspondent says: "Prince Arthur is an amiable young man and a good soldier. He has lectured on military matters, and introduced the German game of "Kreigspiel." He is very popular among the officers of the army, and has a lodge or ranger's house at Greenwich, and has recently been presented with Bagshot House, near Windsor, for a residence. It is royal property, but situated in a low, unhealthy, damp situation. Parliament voted him £20,000 to improve it, or build a new house. Not long ago he purchased a yacht and went to Norway, presumably on a courting expedition, as he was to marry the sister of the Princess of Wales. So far, Arthur is certainly the most promising member of the British royal family.

With the exception of the Princess Royal, married to Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia, none of Her Majesty's daughters have made very good matches, or particularly happy. She was a severe mother, and so domineered over them that they were by no means sorry to escape from her control. She has a specialty of "nagging" them in intensely disagreeable letters, one of which to the Princess Louise, on the provocation of the girl's staying rather late at a ball given on board the Galatea, then anchored in the Solent, sent her to bed in tears and half heart-broken. The Queen sat up waiting for an hour or two, and then relieved her feelings in this epistle before retiring. The Princess marriage was not a love match, in spite of the nonsense frequently talked about it. The girl who is handsome, amiable, and romantic, had contracted a passion for the Rev. Mr. Duckworth, a highly accomplished and good-looking young clergyman, who taught her drawing, and was also tutor to Prince Leopold. A kind of clerical Crichton, he sang, played, and was a good musician; being likewise by no means insensible to the charms of the pretty Princess. A great maternal row ensued on discovery. Duckworth was provided with a living from a church in Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood (which by the way, the Princess now attends) and the Queen found her daughter a husband in the young Marquis of Lorne. Such a match was not likely to prove a happy one; and accordingly the pair are said to live in outward harmony, but practical separation.

The Princess Helena is married to Prince Christian, of Schleswig Holstein, a fine looking, bald-headed man, considerably her senior in years. He was morgantically married and the father of a family before his union with the Princess. The Queen made the match. Christian attracted her attention by his extreme demonstrative emotion on the unveiling of one of the innumerable statues of the late Prince Albert in Germany. He was thought to resemble that Prince, and, it is said, aspired to become his successor; but Her Majesty undeceived him in any hopes he might have cherished in that quarter, and promoted him to the post of son-in-law. Albert Edward dislikes Christian, and never invites him to Marlboro' House, his wife sharing that exclusion.

The Oldest Human Relic.

In the Etruscan Vase Room of the British Museum is to be seen the skeleton of one Pharoah Mykermus, decently encased in its original burial clothes, and surrounded by fragments of the coffin, whereupon the name of its occupant can be easily read by Egyptologists, affording conclusive evidence that it once contained the mummy of a king who was reigning in Egypt more than a century before the time of Abraham.

The proof is thus explained in the Gentleman's Magazine, April, 1866. About two years ago, Herr Dumichen, a German explorer of the monuments of Egypt, following up the indications pointed out by M. Mariette, a distinguished archæologist, discovered on the buried walls of the temple of Osiris, Abydos, a large tablet containing the names of the ancient Pharaohs from the time of Mixraim, the grandson of Noah, and founder of the Egyptian monarchy—to that of Pharoah Seti I, the father of the well-known Rameses the Great, including thereby the chronology of nine centuries, viz., from B. C. 2390 to B. C. 1400.

This tablet, by far the most important yet discovered, has been compared to the sculptured figures of the Kings of England, at the Crystal Palace, from William the Conqueror, to her Majesty Queen Victoria. Astronomical evidence, moreover, enables us to determine the time of two important epochs in the history of Egypt, one of which is connected with our present subject.

Sir John Herschel has fixed the age of the Great Pyramid of Ghizeh to the middle of the twenty-second century B. C. The tablet of Abydos shows that the Pharaoh whose bones we now possess succeeded the builder of the Great Pyramid, with only two intervening kings. We are, therefore, warranted in assuming that the remains of Pharaoh Mykermus belongs to the age to which we have assigned.

☞ A correspondent of a neighboring journal tells of a country clerk in a rural town who had a pet calf which he was training up in the ways of the ox. The calf walked around very peacefully under one end of the yoke while Mr. Clerk held up the other end, but in an unfortunate moment the man conceived the idea of putting his own neck in the yoke, to let the calf see how it would work with a partner. This freightened the calf, and elevating his tail, he struck a dead run for the village, and Mr. Clerk went along with his head down and his plug hat in his hand, straining every nerve to keep up, and crying out at the top of his voice, "Here, here! Confound it! Somebody head us off!"

☞ Beware of the man who is alwuzz reddy to swop old friends for new ones.—*Billings.*

Our Young Folks' Column.

THE TRIO.

Nannie Clover! Nannie Clover!
Mind the leaf to turn it over,
Don't be careless, Billy, don't!
You can sing well, but you won't,
Don't keep time with all your feet;
Softer, mind! when you repeat.
Ready now! and let it ring,
One,—two,—three,—sing:

"Mary had a little lamb,
Mary had a little lamb,
Mary had a little lamb-a-mb,
It's fleece was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went,
And everywhere that Mary went,
And everywhere that Mary went,
The lamb was sure to go."

Silly creatures, what a bother!
Making eyes at one another,
Mind your notes and look at me,—
I'm the leader, don't you see?
Faster, Billy! Louder, Nan!
Wake the echoes if you can,
Let us make this trio ring.—
One,—two,—three,—sing:

"Bah! bah! black sheep,
Got any wool?
O yes! master,
Three bags full:
One for the master,
One for the dame,
And one for the little boy,
That cries in the lane."

MY CHILD.

My child woke crying from her sleep:
I bended o'er her bed,
And soothed her, till in slumber deep
She from the darkness fled.

And as beside my child I stood,
A still voice said to me,
"Even thus thy Father, strong and good,
Is bending over thee."

—*George MacDonald.*

Auld Robin Gray.

Once there lived on the estate of Balcarries, in Scotland, a humble peasant family, consisting of a poor old couple and their one daughter, Jenny, a young woman who was famed, through all the country round, for her beauty, and loved for her goodness.

Jenny had a lover, whose name was Jamie,—a good, brave, and handsome young man, but poor, like herself. Indeed, when he asked Jenny to promise to be be his wife, he had only one crown-piece in his pocket. To make this crown a pound, he took leave of his betrothed, and went to sea.

He had not been gone much over a year when Jenny's father broke his arm, and her mother fell sick, and Crummie, the cow, that might almost have supported them all with her milk, was stolen; and a rich old gentleman, by the name of Robin Gray, came a-courting Jenny. Poor girl! she had a very hard time of it Her father could not do any work; her mother could only sit propped up with pillows, in an arm-chair, and watch her daughter toiling, hour after hour, for their daily bread. Sometimes she would ask that her little wheel might be brought to her, and she would try to spin; but she was so weak, and her hand trembled so that she always had to give over soon: and when her daughter put away the wheel she would look after her, with tears in her dim old eyes, and then put on her spectacles, and take up her Bible, so that Jenny should not see her cry.

But with all that this poor girl could do, by working all day, and nearly all night, she could not support her parents and herself; so they were obliged to accept help from old Robin Gray, who would not see them want for anything. To be sure, he did them this kindness principally because he wanted Jenny for his wife.

"I know, Jenny," he would say, "that I am but a plain, rough old man, whom you can't fancy much; but if, for the sake of the poor old folks, you will marry me, I will be a good son to them, and a kind husband to you."

But Jenny always refused; for, you know, she had given her heart and her promise to Jamie; and she expected him home every day. But, instead of him, there came the news that his ship had been wrecked, and that all on board were lost. So, with all her other troubles, Jenny had to mourn for her drowned lover; and things were a great deal worse than before; for now she had no dear hope to keep her up.

Then her father reasoned with her, trying to persuade her to marry good old Robin Gray. Her mother did not say anything, but she looked into her daughter's eyes with such a pleading, pitiful look, that Jenny could not bear it. So, at last, she gave her hand to old Robin Gray, but she told him that the best love of her heart was way down in the drear, dark, deep sea, where her dear, lost Jamie was lying.

Well, they were married; and old Robin was as good as his word. He always treated his pretty young wife very kindly, and he made the old people very comfortable indeed.

But Jenny had not been married many weeks, when, one day, as she was sitting alone, on the stone steps, at the cottage door, she thought she saw her Jamie's ghost! But she soon found that it was the young sailor himself, escaped from the wreck; for he clasped her in his arms, saying, "I have come home, my love, to marry you."

Then she was obliged to tell him all;—how she had believed him drowned; and how she was already married, for the sake of her poor father and mother; and that he must not call her his Jenny any more, but Mrs. Robin Gray, of Balcarres.

Jamie did not blame her, though he was shocked and grieved to tears. They both wept, and then parted, supposing it was forever.

Poor Jenny was now sadder than ever. She grew paler and thinner every day. She did not care to spin any more, and she never laughed nor sung, as she used to do. But she was always kind to her father and mother, and tried her best to be a loving wife to old Robin Gray, who was very good to her.

As for him he was so grieved to see her moping about in this way, and blamed himself so much for her unhappiness, that he finally took to his bed, with his death-sickness. He would not take any medicine, for he said that he did not care to live.

He called his friends together, and confessed that he had done wrong, in taking advantage of the illness and poverty of the old folks, to get Jenny to be his wife. He even owned that he had stolen Crummie, the cow, so that the family should have no dependence but him. When Jamie came back, and he saw how disappointed he was to have lost his bride and how sorry Jenny was that she had married, he felt that he had done them both a great wrong, and that the best thing for him to do was to die; and so he was dying.

He asked for Jamie, and when the young sailor came he took his hand and put it into Jenny's, and said, "You love each other well. Forgive me; and, O! let me do some good before I die. I give you, young man, all my houses, and lands, and cattle; and the dear wife who never ought to have been mine."

Then Jamie and Jenny bent down, and kissed his hands, and wept over them. Those hands grew cold against their lips. They looked up, and saw a sweet smile on their friend's face; but that face was still and very white. Old Robin Gray was dead.

After a while, Jamie and Jenny were married, and were very happy, in a new and comfortable home. The old folks lived to see a little grandson—a "wee bit bairn," as Jenny called him—toddling about the house, and hanging around them, as they sat in their cosy arm-chairs, by the fireside. And this is the last we have heard about that family; but I doubt not they always spoke tenderly of the old man that was gone, and I think it very likely they named the "wee bit bairn" Robin.—*Grace Greenwood's Stories from Famous Ballads.*

Will O' The Wisp.

When England was not so well cultivated and drained as it now is, travelers by night used sometimes to see, in woods and wet marshy places, a light called Will o' the Wisp. It looked very much like the light a candle shining from a cottage window.

Once, a poor tired traveler, seeing the Will o' the Wisp, said to himself: "There is the light of a candle yonder; there must be some cottage close by, where I can get a night's lodging." Then he turned out of the right road, and went toward the light: but, when he came close to it, he found himself knee-deep in water, and the light had vanished from its place, and seemed to have moved away. He ran after it, but the more he ran, he plunged deeper and deeper into the water, and wandered farther from the right way.

Now he began to be in great trouble, for he did not know where he was, and he was so tired that he felt as though he could scarcely stir a step further. But he thought of his wife and little children waiting for him at home, and he determined to make one more trial to find his way. He said a short prayer and set out once more. Suddenly another light appeared. He went cautiously up to it. This time, the light did not move. It came from a cottage where they were very glad to see him, and treated him very kindly, so that early next morning he was able to set out on his journey again, and reached home safely.

Jesus is the Light of the World. But He has given some of His light to each of us, just as the sun gives some of his light to the moon. Jesus told us that we are to let our light shine so that other persons may see it. He meant that we are to set others a good example.

How much better to be like the steady light of the cottage candle, that you may lead others right instead of wrong! Here are two lines written by a poet named Shakespeare. Some time or other you will read his books for yourself; but these two lines you can understand and remember now:

"How far that little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

IRON IN THE BLOOD!
A Permanent Tonic
WITHOUT ALCOHOL

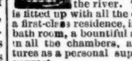
Peruvian Syrup — Is a Protected Protoxide of Iron.
Peruvian Syrup — Contains no Alcohol.
Peruvian Syrup — Vitalizes the Blood.
Peruvian Syrup — Tones up the System.
Peruvian Syrup — Builds up the Broken down
Peruvian Syrup — Makes the Weak Strong.
Peruvian Syrup — Cures the Dyspeptic.
Peruvian Syrup — Invigorates the Brain.
Peruvian Syrup — Cures Female Weaknesses.
Peruvian Syrup — Cures Spring Debility.
Peruvian Syrup — Is pleasant to take.

CAUTION.—Be sure you get the right article. See that "PERUVIAN SYRUP" is blown in the glass.

Price $1.00 a Bottle.

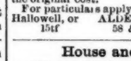
A 32-page pamphlet, containing a history of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, a valuable paper on progress in medical science, a treatise on Iron as a medical agent, testimonials from distinguished physicians, clergymen and others, will be sent free to any address.
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston. Sold by dealers generally. 4i

A Valuable Farm for Sale.



Situated in Pittsfield, 3 miles from Depot, churches, saw and grist mills, factory, etc. Said farm consists of about 100 acres of excellent land, well divided into wood, pasturing and tillage, and is well watered. Good orchards, both old and young, with a nursery of about 5000 trees, in thriving conditions. Buildings all first-class, house, ell and wood house, hog-house, barn, stable, carriage-house, sheep-shed, &c. Said farm cut 50 tons of good quality hay the last season. I will sell said farm at a great bargain, together with stock, farming tools, &c., if desired, or will exchange for a stock of goods. Any trader wishing to close out business will do well to call and see me, or address me at Pittsfield. T. B. SEEKINS.
April, 1874. 2tif

For Sale.



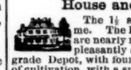
The residence of the late GEORGE SAMPSON, at Hallowell. The site is a fine one, commanding a beautiful view of the river. The house is commodious and is fitted up with all the conveniences and comforts of a first-class residence, including furnace, range, large bath room, a bountiful supply of hot and cold water in all the chambers, and such other desirable features as a personal supervison of the building could suggest.

The stable and carriage house are ample and convenient.

A rare oportunity is here offered of securing a comfortable and delightful home at a large reduction from the original cost.

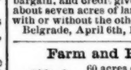
For particulars apply to Northern National Bank, Hallowell, or ALDEN SAMPSON & SONS, 58 & 60 Reade St., New York.
15tf

House and Lot for Sale.



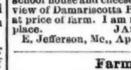
The 1½ story house now occupied by me. The house, ell and stable attached, are nearly new and finished in good style, pleasantly situated in the village, at Belgrade Depot, with four acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, with a small orchard and good garden, well filled with choice pear, cherry and plum trees, currant and gooseberry bushes, and different varieties of grapes in nuundance. Will be sold at a good bargain, and credit given for part, if desired. Also about seven acres of land in said village, will be sold with or without the other. R. K. STUART.
Belgrade, April 6th, 1874. 19tf

Farm and Practice for Sale.



60 acres of excellent land, with good buildings, wash and wood. Orchard and drained muck bed near buildings. P. O., stores, mills, meeting house, new school house and cheese factory near farm. Splendid view of Damariscotta Pond. Will sell to a physician at price of farm. I am now the only physician in the place. JAS. W. NORTH, Jr., M. D.
E. Jefferson, Mc., April, 1874. 19tf

Farm for Sale.



On the road leading to Belgrade Depot, 3½ miles from Augusta; contains 70 acres, suitably divided into tillage and pasture; young orchard just coming into bearing; house, barn and stable well watered. Will sell farming tools and stock or not, to suit the purchaser. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or address HARVEY N. LEIGHTON, or M. LEIGHTON, Augusta, Me.
4120*

SEEDS
OUR BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUES for 1874, of
SEEDS AND PLANTS
Numbering 175 PAGES, and containing 2 fine large colored plates, are now ready. To our patrons they will be mailed as usual free; to all others, on receipt of 25c., which no return in Seeds or Plants, with first order.
All purchasers on our Books, either
Gardening for Profit,
or Practical Floriculture
Price $1.50 each (prepaid by mail), have their names entered on our lists, and will receive above Catalogues annually, free of charge.
Peter Henderson & Co.
Seedsmen, 35 Cortlandt Street, New York.
SEEDS PLANTS
2121

Stoves & Furnaces
FOR WOOD OR COAL.
Farmers' Boilers, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cast Iron Sinks, Cistern Pumps, Lead Pipe and Sheet Zinc.
CLOTHES DRYERS! CLOTHES WRINGERS!
Tin, Japaned and Britannia Ware, Cucumber Wood Pump and Tubing, Tin Roofing, Tin Gutters and Conductors.
☞ All kinds of Jobbing Promptly attended to. ☜
GOULD & CROSS,
Williams' Block, 4 doors south of Kennebec Bridge.
21tf

SMITH & BIRD,
Counsellors at Law
—AND IN—
PATENT CAUSES.
No. 48 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.
MANASSEH SMITH, GEORGE E. BIRD.
☞ Special attention given to procuring American and Foreign Patents. Causes conducted in the U. S. Courts. 4i21

Freedom Notice.

This is to certify that I this day relinquish to my son Fred Q. Brownell, the remainder of his minority to transact business for himself. I shall pay no debts of his contracting, nor claim any of his earnings after this date.
STEPHEN T. BROWNELL.
Witness—J. R. PRESCOTT.
Mt. Vernon, April 8, 1874. 3t20*

HORSE MEDICINES
Of all kinds. We have an infallible remedy for scratches on horses. PARTRIDGE BROS.,
17 Under Granite Hall.

The Arabian Milk Cure.

THE new medicine for Consumption and lung disease cases can be found at the Drug Store of Partridge Bros., (opposite the Farmer office,) who are agents for its sale in Augusta. 17

$100 to 200 per month guaranteed to agents everywhere, to sell our Indestructible White Wire Clothes Lines. Sample free. Address the Hudson Wire Mills, 129 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 18 Clark St., Chicago, Ill. 14

AMILINE COLORS,
IN concentrated Powder and Chrystals for dyeing; also Copperas, Logwood, Murriate of Tin and dyestuffs, generally, can be found at PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE, under Granite Hall.

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & Co., St. Louis, Mo. 1y21

Medicines for Spring.
ALL kinds of Bitters, Iron Tonics and Sarsaparillars popular for use as Spring medicines sold at Partridge's Drug Store, opposite Farmer office. 17

VICK'S and other Choice Flower Seeds for sale at Partridge's Drug Store, Augusta. 17

Elm-Brook Stock Farm
—AND—
POULTRY YARDS!
Cumberland Centre, Maine.

WHERE may be found a choice stock of Light and Dark Brahma and Partridge Cochin fowls, and thoroughbred Berkshire swine. The following premiums were awarded to birds from these yards, at the gren. Exhibition of the Maine Poultry Association held in Portland, January 13—16, 1874:
1st, 2d, 3d and 5th premiums on Light Brahmas. 1st, 2d and 4th premiums on Partridge Cochins. 1st and 3d premiums on Dark Brahmas. Three society's silver cups, one on each of above varieties, for the best collection of each, and one hundred and twenty dollars in Special Premiums, which is by far the best record made by any one breeder at that Exhibition.
The Berkshires are bred from stock purchased of that great breeder and importer, M. H. Cochrane, Compton, Canada, and are very choice. Will sell some of the above stock at prices to correspond with quality.
Eggs for sale from above three varieties of fowl at $3 per setting. Silver Spangled Poland eggs, $2.50 per setting. Address
F. F. HARRIS,
3m16 P. O. Drawer 1890,